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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 299--80th Congress

Chapter 414--1st Session

U. S. 4347

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## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 299

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1948. Includes the following items: E&PQ, insect investigations, \$5,000 for research laboratory at Quincy, Fla.; flood control work by this Department, \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for preliminary examinations and surveys: Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch \$750,000; materials distribution and liquidation of the Office of Temporary Controls, \$300,000; flood control in the Missouri River Basin, \$6,400,000; to continue temporarily the operation of the Remount Service by the War Department, \$350,000; Civil Service Commission, \$3,500,000, and FBI, \$7,500,000 for investigations of Federal employees.

## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 4347.

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| May 9, 1947   | Documents: The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 242, 323, 345, 363, 364, 391, 394, 405, 406, and 411.                                                                                                         |
| July 7, 1947  | Hearings: House, H. R. 4347, Pt. 1.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| July 21, 1947 | Hearings: House, H. R. 4347, Pt. 2.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| July 24, 1947 | House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 4347. House Report 1053. Print of the bill as reported.<br><br>H. R. 4347 was debated in the House and passed with amendments.<br><br>H. R. 4347 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. |
| July 25, 1947 | Hearings: Senate, H. R. 4347.<br><br>Senate Committee reported H. R. 4347 with amendments. Senate Report 767. Print of the bill as reported.                                                                                                              |
| July 26, 1947 | H. R. 4347 was debated in the Senate and passed with amendments.<br><br>House and Senate Conferees appointed.<br><br>House and Senate agreed to the Conference Report. House report 1113.                                                                 |
| July 31, 1947 | Approved. Public Law 299.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |







SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR  
THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, THE DEPARTMENT  
OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1947 FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IN THE AMOUNT  
OF \$16,160,000, AND FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$8,740,000, IN  
ALL \$24,900,000

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MAY 9, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to  
be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, May 9, 1947.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 for the Civil Service Commission in the amount of \$16,160,000, and for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, in the amount of \$8,740,000, in all \$24,900,000.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington 25, D. C., May 7, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,  
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$16,160,000 for the Civil Service Commission and \$8,740,000 for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation; in all, \$24,900,000, as follows:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," Civil Service Commission, \$16,160,000, to be available until June 30, 1948, and the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding and for penalty mail are hereby increased from \$250,000 to \$360,000, and \$292,095 to \$723,695, respectively: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of said total appropriation on June 30, 1947, shall be merged with the appropriation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, so as to constitute one fund, and said 1948 appropriation shall be available for the liquidation of obligations incurred under said 1947 appropriation: *Provided further*, That the limitations on the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding and penalty mail in said 1948 appropriation shall be increased respectively by the amounts of the unobligated balances of corresponding limitations in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That such sums as the Bureau of the Budget may approve may be transferred from this appropriation to other agencies of the Government for investigating Federal employees..... \$16, 160, 000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes," Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$8,740,000, to be available until June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of said total appropriation of June 30, 1947, shall be merged with the appropriation under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1948, so as to constitute one fund, and said 1948 appropriation shall be available for the liquidation of obligations incurred under said 1947 appropriation..... \$8, 740, 000

These estimates are required to carry out the purposes of Executive Order 9835, prescribing procedures for the administration of an employees loyalty program in the executive branch of the Government.

In order to achieve the objectives set forth in the Executive order, the names of all employees now working for the Federal Government, other than those who would be off the rolls by the time the names could be checked, will be checked against the name and fingerprint files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

If, as a result of these checks, derogatory information relating to loyalty is discovered, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will make a full field investigation and report all derogatory information to the appropriate employing agency.

The employing agency will then consider this derogatory information in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Executive



order. Before final action is taken by the head of the Department or agency concerned, the case may, on the request of either the agency or the employee, be appealed to the Loyalty Review Board to be established in the Civil Service Commission. This Board will, after considering the case in the manner prescribed in the Executive order; make appropriate recommendations to the head of the Department or agency.

All persons entering the Federal service will be checked against the name and fingerprint files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and with the exception of appointees to so-called sensitive positions, referred to subsequently, their names will be checked by the Civil Service Commission against the other sources of information specified in the Executive order.

Whenever these checks bring to light derogatory information relating to the loyalty of persons seeking employment in the competitive service and who have been appointed subject to investigation, it will be the responsibility of the Civil Service Commission to determine their eligibility for continued employment in the service. In the discharge of this responsibility, the Civil Service Commission may call upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide it with all the information which it has or can develop, as a result of appropriate investigations, bearing on the question of loyalty.

The Civil Service Commission will make full field investigations of appointees to all so-called sensitive positions, that is, those which may be designated by the head of the employing department or agency as those which in "the best interests of national security" should be filled permanently only after such an investigation has been conducted.

When, in the course of such investigations, derogatory information relating to the loyalty of persons appointed, subject to the results of an investigation, is developed, the Civil Service Commission may call upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide it with all of the information which it has or can develop, as a result of appropriate investigations, bearing on the question of loyalty.

The Civil Service Commission will then, acting on the basis of the information supplied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and all other information available to it, make determinations as to eligibility or ineligibility.

The Commission will also maintain a master index of all investigations which have been made since 1939, or which will be made with respect to Federal employees or prospective employees; and will supply the necessary names and fingerprint forms.

It is recommended that these estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*







PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO EXISTING AP-  
PROPRIATIONS AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF  
APPROPRIATION FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIA-  
TIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTI-  
MATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948 IN THE  
AMOUNT OF \$223,500 FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

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JUNE 16, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be  
printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, June 14, 1947.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a proposed provision pertaining to existing appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$223,500 for the Post Office Department.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., June 12, 1947.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed provision pertaining to existing appropriations for the fiscal

PROVISION TO POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION

year 1947, and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$223,500 for the Post Office Department, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General"----- \$123, 500

This amount is to provide additional personnel on a temporary basis in the Post Office Department for study and development of a report to the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the use and cost of services rendered by the railroads in the United States in the transportation of the mail. This relates to a petition filed by practically all railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission on February 19, 1947, for a 45-percent increase in rates for transporting mail which represents an annual increase, at present volume of business, of about \$60,000,000 in expenditures for that service.

The Post Office Department is completely unequipped to fulfill its responsibilities in connection with this special task. The present estimate of appropriation for fiscal year 1948 was predicated on the day-to-day regular business of the postal service and did not include any amount for the defense by the Department of a rate proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star route and air mail service, Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Star route and air mail service, Alaska," \$236,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Domestic Air Mail Service."

Temporary rates have been fixed by the Civil Aeronautics Board on air mail routes from Fairbanks to Nome effective January 1, 1947, and from Juneau to Anchorage effective July 31, 1946, increasing expenditures for service by \$8,417 and \$190,989, respectively. In addition, the cost of emergency service to move increased volume of mail has increased by \$36,594.

Railway mail service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Railway mail service"----- \$100, 000

This amount is required to provide additional temporary clerical assistance in the 15 division headquarters and 116 district offices to perform such work as required in connection with securing use and cost data relating to railroad transportation of the mail required by the Department in its report to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I recommend that the foregoing estimates of appropriation be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

---

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$162,160,600, A CONTRACT AUTHO-  
RIZATION, AND A DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING  
TO AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

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JUNE 23, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be  
printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$162,160,600, a contract authorization, and a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the Post Office Department.

The details of these estimates, contract authorization, and draft of proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,  
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in



## 2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

the amount of \$162,160,600, plus a contract authorization, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the Post Office Department, as follows:

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1948, as follows:

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

##### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

|                                                                                 |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| For printing and binding for the Post Office Department and postal service..... | \$467, 100 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|

##### FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

###### OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

|                                        |         |
|----------------------------------------|---------|
| Adjusted losses and contingencies..... | 55, 000 |
|----------------------------------------|---------|

###### OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

|                                                   |              |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Clerks, first- and second-class post offices..... | 35, 000, 000 |
| Carfare and bicycle allowance.....                | 450, 000     |
| City delivery carriers.....                       | 20, 000, 000 |
| Special-delivery compensation and fees.....       | 1, 500, 000  |
| Rural Delivery Service.....                       | 2, 500, 000  |

###### OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Star-route service.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 950, 000     |
| Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 298, 000     |
| Powerboat Service.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 438, 000     |
| Railroad transportation and mail messenger service, \$4,000,000, and in addition thereto the Postmaster General is authorized to incur obligations under this appropriation for the transportation of mail by railroad routes in an amount not in excess of such increases in rates as may be ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission..... | 4, 000, 000  |
| Railway Mail Service.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4, 670, 000  |
| Railway postal clerks, travel allowance.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 390, 000     |
| Foreign mail transportation.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 12, 500, 000 |
| Balances due foreign countries.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 5, 000, 000  |
| Foreign air-mail transportation.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 47, 500, 000 |
| Domestic Air Mail Service.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 14, 295, 000 |

###### OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

|                                                               |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper..... | 2, 570, 000 |
| Indemnities, domestic mail.....                               | 1, 221, 000 |
| Unpaid money orders more than one year old.....               | 400, 000    |

###### OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia, \$4,028,800, of which not to exceed \$317,000 may be expended for personal services, equipment, and miscellaneous supplies in the establishment and operation of a temporary repair unit at Chicago, Illinois..... | 4, 028, 800 |
| Rent, light, power, fuel, and water.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 732, 000    |
| Pneumatic-tube service, New York City and Boston.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 138, 500    |
| Vehicle service.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2, 732, 000 |
| Transportation of equipment and supplies.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 137, 000    |

###### PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

|                                           |          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|
| Operating supplies, public buildings..... | 188, 200 |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|

*Postal revenue and mail volume*

Postal revenue for the fiscal year 1948 as originally estimated in August 1946 totalled \$1,257,000,000. That estimate was predicated on slightly more than 38,000,000,000 pieces of mail matter and special service transactions. The estimate was made when the use of the mails appeared to be decreasing. Within 2 months thereafter an upward trend in postal business became evident and that trend has continued at an accelerated rate since.

It is now apparent that the fiscal year 1948 will start with a volume at a level over 5 percent above the original estimate for that year. This will require handling in 1948 over 40,000,000,000 pieces of mail and special service transactions. Further, it is now estimated that postal revenue for fiscal year 1948 will reach \$1,300,000,000.

*Postal appropriations*

The original budget estimate of appropriations required for the fiscal year 1948 was based on estimated obligations to be incurred in many instances at unit costs which were far below the present level. The Post Office Department has no control over the prices it pays for service it receives, nor the volume of service it must render. Although the funds now requested are deemed to be sufficient, further increases above those now contemplated in either mail volume or costs may require additional appropriations before the close of the fiscal year 1948.

All of the preceding estimates of appropriation are in addition to the amounts approved by the House of Representatives in the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1948 (H. R. 2436) which is now in conference. The estimates included for "Printing and binding," "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices," and "Transportation of equipment and supplies" should be adjusted in accordance with the amounts included in that bill as finally approved.

*Departmental expenses*

Due to the increase in volume of mail and services, far greater demands for the printing of internal forms and forms for public use have been experienced. An additional amount has been included to meet this condition.

As a result of the increased number of claims which have arisen due to the sinking of United States ships by enemy action during the war an additional amount has been included for adjusted losses and contingencies.

*Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster General*

The increase in volume of postal business is directly reflected in the cost of operating post offices. The additional amount included will provide for the greater volume of mail and special services now estimated to be handled in 1948. In addition, it has not been possible to cope with increases in postal business and at the same time permit postal employees to reduce accumulations of annual leave which accrued mainly during the war. Accordingly, additional amounts have been included in "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices," "City delivery carriers," and "Rural delivery service" appropriations.

*Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster General*

The increases recommended for this group of appropriations, including a provision for a contract authorization for "Railroad

transportation," have resulted mainly from increases in rates which have been or are imminently to be established. Further, a part of the increase is based upon the greater volume of mail to be transported.

In the early part of this year over 200 railroads filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in rates for the transportation of mail. The rate increase requested by the railroads would increase transportation costs approximately \$60,000,000. It is understood that the Interstate Commerce Commission has scheduled hearings on the petition for July 1947. It is not known when a decision can be expected by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but in the event it is made during the fiscal year 1948, this authorization will be necessary in order to move the mails.

An additional amount was included for reducing large accumulations of leave in the railway mail service and to meet the cost of the act approved July 31, 1946 (Public Law 577). Also, an amount has been included to permit the advance payment to American air carriers for foreign air mail transportation in accordance with the act approved August 27, 1940 (Public Law 774).

*Bureau of the Third Assistant Postmaster General*

The increased volume of business will require more stamps and stamped paper than was originally estimated. Further, an additional amount will be required to pay claims for "Indemnities, domestic mail" since the hazards of the service normally increase in proportion to volume of business.

In the matter of "Unpaid money orders more than one year old," an additional amount is included to pay claims which have occurred in greater numbers than originally anticipated.

*Bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General*

The additional amounts that have been included for the appropriations in this group are to provide for the increase in cost of commodity, rent, and service, which is purchased by the Post Office Department and to provide additional facilities such as mail bags and vehicle transportation to cope with increased volume of business.

Due to the rigorous service required of mail bags during the war, unprecedented numbers must now be repaired or replaced. To meet this situation the Post Office Department will temporarily expand its facilities for which an additional amount has been included, together with a provision to authorize the Post Office Department to establish immediately a repair unit in Chicago as part of its program for repairing all mail bags before the 1947 Christmas season. On May 23, 1947, there were 2,233,961 unserviceable bags on hand which should be repaired this summer.

The foregoing supplemental estimates and proposed provisions are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1948. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*





SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR  
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$100,000, FOR THE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE INTERIOR, TO REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL EXPENDED

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JUNE 25, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to  
be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, June 25, 1947.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, in the amount of \$100,000, for the Department of the Interior, to remain available until expended.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., June 24, 1947.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, in the amount of \$100,000, for the Department of the Interior, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Yuma Project, Arizona-California: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Yuma project, Arizona-California" (operation and maintenance), from the Reclamation Fund, Special Fund, \$100,000, to remain available until expended..... \$100, 000

Rising ground water during the past few years over part of the valley division of the Yuma project has water-logged certain areas to such an extent that drainage facilities must be provided to keep this land in production. During 1946 construction of new drains was begun with funds advanced by the Yuma County Water Users' Association, but progress was slow and relief inadequate. At a meeting of representatives of the water users and the Bureau of Reclamation, and other interested parties, held early in 1947, a program was outlined, at an estimated total cost of \$400,000 to provide adequate protection to lands from seepage. As of December 31, 1946, excess collections for operation and maintenance of the Yuma project, valley division (received prior to the fiscal year 1932), standing to the credit of the water users, amounted to \$101,312. The drainage facilities to be provided with funds requested herein include construction of 3 miles of new drains, deepening 5½ miles of drains, installation of four drainage pump wells, and the installation of two new drainage sump pumps. The submission of this supplemental estimate at this time is necessary to permit the immediate use of the excess collections standing to the credit of the water users in the reclamation fund for urgently needed work.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,336,000 FOR THE POST OFFICE  
DEPARTMENT

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JUNE 26, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be  
printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, June 25, 1947.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,336,000 for the Post Office Department.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington 25, D. C., June 25, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,336,000 for the Post Office Department, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Foreign mail transportation: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign mail transportation"----- \$1, 336, 000

Early in April 1947 when a supplemental estimate of appropriation was submitted for this item for the Post Office Department, it was based on the volume of mail handled in the month of February. At that time it was thought that the mail volume for the last 4 months of the fiscal year would not exceed that of January and February. This assumption, however, has not materialized since mail volume for March, April, and May has shown an increase far in excess of January and February. It is now anticipated that mail volume for the month of June will equal the average mailing of March, April, and May.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

C

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR  
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$19,150,000 FOR THE TREASURY  
DEPARTMENT

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JULY 9, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be  
printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 9, 1947.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$19,150,000 for the Treasury Department.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., July 8, 1947.*

THE PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$19,150,000 for the Treasury Department, as follows:

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## COAST GUARD

Salaries and expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Salaries and expenses, Coast Guard," \$19,150,000; and the limitations thereunder are hereby increased as follows: for "Office of Commandant," from "\$2,000,000" to "\$2,012,000"; for "Pay and allowances," from "\$72,000,000" to "\$81,768,000"; for "General expenses, Coast Guard," from "\$29,700,000" to "\$30,262,000"; for "Civilian employees, Coast Guard," from "\$3,600,000" to "\$3,708,000"; and for recreation, amusement, and so forth, from "\$50,000" to "\$58,000"----- \$19,150,000

This supplemental estimate is required to enable the Coast Guard to continue the operation of loran stations (an electronic system of long-range navigation) and to enable the United States through the Coast Guard to meet certain international commitments to operate ships for ocean weather observation stations.

Under the Convention on International Civil Aviation ratified in July 1946, the United States and 8 other nations agreed to maintain 13 stations along the North Atlantic air routes. This agreement was reached in September 1946, to be effective July 1, 1947. Based upon the expected volume of air traffic, the United States agreed to assume responsibility for seven stations and for one-half of another station to be operated jointly with Canada.

The Air Coordinating Committee recommended, and this estimate contemplates, that the United States Weather Bureau will handle the meteorological work and that the Coast Guard will provide and operate the ships required for United States participation.

Because the ocean weather observation program had not crystalized sufficiently to make possible an accurate estimate of the amount required for this purpose, no detailed estimate for augmenting the program was included in the 1948 budget. However, a probable supplemental estimate was indicated.

The proposed changes in limitations are required to accomplish the purposes stated above and also to permit the employment of civilian hearing examiners pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.

It is recommended that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget*



DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO  
EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES  
MARITIME COMMISSION

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING  
APPROPRIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MARITIME COM-  
MISSION

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JULY 11, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be  
printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 11, 1947.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations of the United States Maritime Commission. These provisions are in lieu of those transmitted with my letter to you of May 31, 1947, as now contained in House Document No. 285.

The details of these proposed drafts, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations of the United States Maritime Commission, as follows:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Operation of functions of War Shipping Administration: The operating receipts made available to the United States Maritime Commission by the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, 60 Stat. 614, as amended by the Act of February 26, 1947 (Public Law 6), and the Act of June 28, 1947 (Public Law 127), are hereby reduced by the sum of \$25,000,000, such sum to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,750,000 of the receipts made available by said Act, as amended, shall be available until March 1, 1948, for salaries and other administrative expenses in carrying out the operating functions transferred to the Maritime Commission by section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, 60 Stat. 501, and shall remain available from March 1 until June 30, 1948, for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with liquidation of such operating functions.

War Shipping Administration functions, revolving fund: Not to exceed \$200,000,000 of the unexpended balance of War Shipping Administration funds received by the United States Maritime Commission pursuant to section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, 60 Stat. 501, shall be continued available for liquidation of obligations incurred prior to January 1, 1947, under the War Shipping Administration revolving fund: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of such funds in excess of \$200,000,000 shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act. In addition to the sum of \$200,000,000 made available herein, moneys received by agent operators of the Maritime Commission on account of operations prior to September 1, 1946, under the War Shipping Administration revolving fund may be applied against necessary expenses of such agent operators in connection with liquidation of obligations incurred under such fund prior to January 1, 1947: *Provided*, That hereafter all other moneys accruing to the Maritime Commission from operations under the War Shipping Administration revolving fund prior to September 1, 1946 (including moneys received from agent operators after deduction of necessary expenses of such agent operators), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

These provisions are submitted as a substitute for a draft of a proposed provision providing \$31,273,000 for liquidation of the operating functions of the United States Maritime Commission and rescissions of \$175,000,000 transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on May 31, 1947 (H. Doc. No. 285). In the accompanying letter from this office of May 28, 1947, the need for a possible amendment was anticipated as follows:

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee now has under consideration legislation which would authorize the continuation of vessel operation beyond June 30, 1947. In the event that these vessel-operating activities are continued by the Congress, the necessity may thereupon arise for the review and appropriate amendment of this submission to bring it into accord with the requirements of such authorities as are contained in the extension of the Act.

On June 28, 1947, by passage of Public Law 127, the authority of the Maritime Commission to operate vessels under General Agency Agreement for Government account was extended until March 1, 1948. This act also continues available the operating receipts fund established by the act of July 23, 1946 (Public Law 521), without

specific determination of the amount required, or the imposition of any of the usual limitations upon expenditures.

This office has reviewed the fiscal requirements of the Maritime Commission for activities authorized by Public Law 127 and is recommending that \$25,000,000 of the operating receipts fund be rescinded immediately, and that administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1948 be limited to \$6,750,000. The balance remaining available after this proposed rescission (approximately \$100,000,000) should be adequate to provide for the continued operation of vessels to March 1, 1948, including administrative expenses and necessary working capital. The net loss on the fleet which has been operated for Government account has averaged about \$6,000,000 a month during the past few months. It is believed that this loss can be expected to decline as the Commission progressively withdraws from these cost-plus operations, and as reconversion on vessels withdrawn from the reserve fleets for operation is completed.

A review of the estimated expenditures of the Maritime Commission for liquidation of obligations incurred prior to January 1, 1947, under the former War Shipping Administration revolving fund indicates that not in excess of \$200,000,000 plus receipts accruing from non-Governmental sources should be required during fiscal year 1948. Accordingly, there is proposed the rescission of the balance in excess of this amount, estimated at \$300,000,000. It is also proposed that all receipts except those collected through agent-operators, which would otherwise be deposited in this fund, be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,  
*Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN  
EXISTING FUND OF THE UNITED STATES MARITIME  
COMMISSION

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING  
FUND OF THE UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

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JULY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to  
be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 17, 1947.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a draft of proposed provision pertaining to an existing fund of the United States Maritime Commission.

The details of this proposed draft, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., July 16, 1947.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of proposed provision pertaining to an existing fund of the United States Maritime Commission, as follows:

## UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Not to exceed \$11,500,000 of the unexpended balance of the United States Maritime Commission working fund (Navy Department), shall be available for reimbursement of the Navy Department, as required by the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and section 112 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1948, for the expenses of care and handling in fiscal years 1947 and 1948 of vessels in the custody of the Navy Department which have been declared surplus by the Navy Department to the Maritime Commission as disposal agency.

This provision is submitted pursuant to provisions carried in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and the Naval Appropriation Act, 1948, which specify that funds of the Navy Department may not be used for expenses in connection with property declared surplus by the Navy Department unless reimbursement is received for such expenses. No funds have previously been made available, either to the Maritime Commission or the War Assets Administration, for expenses incident to the care and handling of vessels declared surplus by the Navy Department to the Maritime Commission because Naval funds were adequate for this purpose and it was anticipated that language would be obtained which would permit the Navy Department to absorb this expense.

The sum of \$11,500,000 which would be made available through this provision includes \$6,613,353 for actual expenditures of the Navy Department during fiscal year 1947, and approximately \$5,000,000 for expenditure in 1948. The estimate covers expenses of the Navy Department for all vessels declared surplus to the Maritime Commission, including both merchant-type vessels and nonmerchant types.

It is contemplated, in making available approximately \$5,000,000 for reimbursement of the Navy Department by the Maritime Commission in 1948, that the Maritime Commission, as disposal agency, shall establish appropriate standards governing security and maintenance of such surplus vessels which shall bear a relationship to the expected return to the Government for the sale of such vessels, and that reimbursement to the Navy Department for such expenditures in fiscal year 1948 shall be in accord with such standards.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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FIVE SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  
INTERIOR, AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

FIVE SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION IN THE  
TOTAL AMOUNT OF \$250,000,000 PROPOSED FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1948, FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, THE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT

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JULY 17, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to  
be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, July 17, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: On July 16, 1947, I submitted to the Congress a message urging the adoption of a comprehensive program for the substantial completion within 10 years of flood-control projects necessary for the protection of the Mississippi River Basin, and recommended the appropriation of \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 1948 (in addition to appropriations heretofore made or considered for that fiscal year) for initiation of that program. I now have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress five supplemental estimates of appropriation in the total amount of \$250,000,000 proposed for the fiscal year 1948, for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the War Department.

The details of these estimates are set forth in letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., July 16, 1947.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: Consonant with your message to the Congress dated July 16, 1947, concerning the undertaking of a comprehensive program for the control of floods in the Mississippi River Basin, I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, five supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the total amount of \$250,-000,000 for the prosecution of authorized projects by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the War Department, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Flood control", \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be available for preliminary examinations and surveys and works of improvement in the watershed of the Mississippi River and its tributaries----- \$3, 000, 000

The additional \$3,000,000 will be used for works of improvement in the watersheds of the Little Sioux River in Iowa, the Washita River in Oklahoma, and the Little Tallahatchie-Yazoo River in Mississippi, and for preliminary examinations and surveys in critical watersheds of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except as provided in the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Missouri River Basin", \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended----- \$10, 000, 000

This estimate is to permit acceleration of work on Bureau of Reclamation reservoir projects in the Missouri River Basin which have appreciable flood-control value. It provides for the continuation of work on 3 projects now under way and for initiation of construction of 12 additional projects. A list of these projects is shown in attached table 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works", \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended----- \$10, 000, 000

These funds are for revetment of banks, construction of dikes, and elimination of bends to stabilize the Missouri River between Sioux City and the mouth and thus aid in the safe passage of floods.



## FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Flood control, general," \$177,000,000, to remain available until expended----- \$177, 000, 000

This amount is for prosecution of flood-control projects in the Mississippi River Basin at a more rapid rate. The funds will be used for the continuation of work on 24 reservoirs and 34 local protection projects now under way and for the initiation of construction of 13 additional reservoirs and 31 additional local protection projects. A list of these projects is shown in attached table 2.

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries," \$50,000,000 to remain available until expended---- \$50, 000, 000

This amount will be used for continuing work on the authorized project for "Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries," including levees, bank stabilization and dredging on the main stem of the lower Mississippi River and on the lower reaches of the White, Arkansas and Red Rivers within the Alluvial Valley; and for continuing authorized reservoirs, levees, and drainage works on the St. Francis, Yazoo, Tensas, and Atchafalaya Basins, which are integral parts of the comprehensive improvement for the Alluvial Valley of the lower Mississippi River.

The need for these appropriations was fully explained in your message of July 16, 1947. I recommend that the estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

## Attachments:

TABLE 1.—*Projects to be undertaken by the Department of the Interior with funds included under appropriation "Missouri River Basin (reimbursable)"*

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Upper Missouri Basin:            |              |
| *Canyon Ferry Dam-----           | \$900, 000   |
| Yellowstone Basin:               |              |
| Boysen Dam-----                  | 1, 000, 000  |
| *Mission Dam-----                | 900, 000     |
| *Moorehead Dam-----              | 900, 000     |
| Minor western tributaries:       |              |
| Heart Butte Dam-----             | 400, 000     |
| Republican Basin:                |              |
| *Bonny Dam-----                  | 800, 000     |
| *Culbertson Dam-----             | 300, 000     |
| Enders Dam-----                  | 1, 000, 000  |
| *Medicine Creek Dam-----         | 900, 000     |
| Platte Basin:                    |              |
| *Narrows Dam-----                | 300, 000     |
| Kansas Basin:                    |              |
| *Kirwin Dam-----                 | 900, 000     |
| *Webster Dam-----                | 500, 000     |
| *Glenn Elder Dam-----            | 500, 000     |
| *Cedar Bluff Dam-----            | 500, 000     |
| *Wilson Dam-----                 | 200, 000     |
| Total, Missouri River Basin----- | 10, 000, 000 |

\*Indicates new starts; other projects are under way or financed in part.

TABLE 2.—*Projects to be undertaken by the War Department with funds included under appropriation "Flood control, general"*

| UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN                                                           |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Wilson, Wenkel, and Prairie Dupont drainage and levee, Illinois                         | \$800, 000   |
| Harrisonville and Ivy Landing drainage and levee, Illinois                              | 130, 000     |
| Stringtown-Fort Chartres, and Ivy Landing drainage and levee, Illinois                  | 900, 000     |
| Degognia and Fountain Bluff drainage and levee, Illinois                                | 1, 300, 000  |
| Wood River drainage and levee, Illinois                                                 | 1, 000, 000  |
| East St. Louis, Ill.                                                                    | 1, 500, 000  |
| Columbia drainage and levee, Illinois                                                   | 500, 000     |
| *Grand Tower levee district, Illinois                                                   | 700, 000     |
| *Elkport, Iowa                                                                          | 14, 000      |
| Dry Run, Iowa                                                                           | 500, 000     |
| Farm Creek Reservoirs, Ill.                                                             | 3, 400, 000  |
| Mouth of Sangamon River, Ill.                                                           | 200, 000     |
| Lacy, Langellier, West Matanzas and Kerton Valley drainage and levee district, Illinois | 700, 000     |
| *Red Rock Reservoir, Iowa                                                               | 4, 000, 000  |
| *Coralville Reservoir, Iowa                                                             | 2, 000, 000  |
| *Carlyle Reservoir, Ill.                                                                | 1, 400, 000  |
| *Joanna Reservoir, Mo.                                                                  | 3, 800, 000  |
| *Freeport, Ill.                                                                         | 50, 000      |
| *Galena, Ill.                                                                           | 465, 000     |
| *Des Moines, Iowa                                                                       | 350, 000     |
| *The Sny, Ill.                                                                          | 2, 000, 000  |
| Henderson County drainage district, Illinois                                            | 47, 000      |
| *Chouteau, Nameoki, and Veniee drainage and levee district, Illinois                    | 130, 000     |
| *Prairie-Du Roher, Ill.                                                                 | 500, 000     |
| Kaskaskia drainage and levee, Illinois                                                  | 1, 000, 000  |
| Perry County drainage and levee, Missouri                                               | 1, 800, 000  |
| Preston drainage and levee, Illinois                                                    | 1, 500, 000  |
| Total, upper Mississippi River Basin                                                    | 30, 686, 000 |
| RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN                                                                |              |
| Narrows Reservoir, Ark.                                                                 | 1, 400, 000  |
| Shreveport, La.                                                                         | 700, 000     |
| Bayou Bodeau Reservoir, La.                                                             | 800, 000     |
| *Red River below Denison levee and 3 reservoirs                                         | 6, 000, 000  |
| *Bayou Pierre, La.                                                                      | 129, 000     |
| Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Ark.                                                        | 2, 800, 000  |
| Total Red-Ouachita River Basin                                                          | 11, 829, 000 |
| ARKANSAS-WHITE RIVER BASIN                                                              |              |
| Clearwater Reservoir, Mo.                                                               | 2, 037, 000  |
| Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.                                                             | 4, 800, 000  |
| McLean Bottom levee district No. 3, Arkansas                                            | 435, 000     |
| Conway County levee districts 1, 2, and 8, Arkansas                                     | 400, 000     |
| Little Rock to Pine Bluff, Ark.                                                         | 800, 000     |
| Wister Reservoir, Okla.                                                                 | 600, 000     |
| Fall River Reservoir, Kans.                                                             | 2, 000, 000  |
| Fort Gibson Reservoir, Okla.                                                            | 3, 000, 000  |
| Van Buren, Ark.                                                                         | 210, 000     |
| Crawford County levee district, Arkansas                                                | 800, 000     |
| *Cardens Bottom drainage district No. 2                                                 | 300, 000     |
| Roland drainage district, Arkansas                                                      | 150, 000     |
| Wichita, Kans.                                                                          | 1, 500, 000  |
| *Braden Bottom levee, Oklahoma                                                          | 270, 000     |
| *Oklahoma City, Okla.                                                                   | 800, 000     |

\*Indicates new starts; other projects are under way or financed in part.

TABLE 2.—*Projects to be undertaken by the War Department with funds included under appropriation "Flood control, general"*—Continued

## ARKANSAS-WHITE RIVER BASIN—continued

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Hula Reservoir, Okla.....             | \$2, 500, 000 |
| Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir, Okla.....  | 2, 000, 000   |
| *Eufaula Reservoir, Okla.....         | 3, 000, 000   |
| *Tucker Lake Bottom, Okla.....        | 350, 000      |
| *Kaw, Okla.....                       | 110, 000      |
| *West of Morrilton, Ark.....          | 1, 000, 000   |
| *Water Valley Reservoir, Ark.....     | 3, 000, 000   |
| Total Arkansas-White River Basin..... | 30, 062, 000  |

## OHIO RIVER BASIN

|                                             |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Conemaugh Reservoir, Pa.....                | 3, 100, 000  |
| Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va.....             | 2, 850, 000  |
| Dillon Reservoir, Ohio.....                 | 1, 700, 000  |
| Parkersburg, W. Va.....                     | 1, 400, 000  |
| Cincinnati, Ohio.....                       | 720, 000     |
| Delaware Reservoir, Ohio.....               | 2, 400, 000  |
| Newport, Ky.....                            | 1, 400, 000  |
| Portsmouth, Ohio.....                       | 500, 000     |
| Louisville, Ky.....                         | 2, 350, 000  |
| Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn.....            | 7, 900, 000  |
| Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky.....               | 7, 300, 000  |
| *Maysville, Ky.....                         | 1, 000, 000  |
| *Burr Oak Reservoir, Ohio.....              | 600, 000     |
| Mounds-Mound City, Ill.....                 | 500, 000     |
| Cannelton, Ind.....                         | 1, 000, 000  |
| Massillon, Ohio.....                        | 900, 000     |
| Muskingum River Reservoir, Ohio.....        | 500, 000     |
| Punxsutawney, Pa.....                       | 600, 000     |
| East Branch Reservoir, Pa.....              | 1, 500, 000  |
| *Ashland, Ky.....                           | 500, 000     |
| *Cagles Mill Reservoir, Ind.....            | 1, 000, 000  |
| *New Albany, Ind.....                       | 600, 000     |
| *West Fork Reservoir, Mill Creek, Ohio..... | 500, 000     |
| *Delphi, Ind.....                           | 65, 000      |
| *McGinnis levee, Ind.....                   | 300, 000     |
| *Shufflebarger levee, Ind.....              | 300, 000     |
| Indianapolis (Fall Creek), Ind.....         | 1, 000, 000  |
| *Point Pleasant, W. Va.....                 | 600, 000     |
| *Taylorsville, Ky.....                      | 240, 000     |
| *Uniontown, Ky.....                         | 500, 000     |
| *Levee unit No. 5, Indiana.....             | 600, 000     |
| *Olean, N. Y.....                           | 500, 000     |
| Total Ohio River Basin.....                 | 44, 925, 000 |

\*Indicates new starts; other projects are under way or financed in part.

TABLE 2.—*Projects to be undertaken by the War Department with funds included under appropriation "Flood control, general"—Continued*

| MISSOURI RIVER BASIN                                            |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| *Indianola, Nebr.....                                           | \$75, 000     |
| Kansas Citys, Mo. and Kans.....                                 | 7, 125, 000   |
| Kanopolis Reservoir, Kans.....                                  | 148, 000      |
| Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr.....                              | 7, 500, 000   |
| Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.....                             | 11, 350, 000  |
| Missouri River, Kensler's Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa..... | 500, 000      |
| Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.....                                 | 14, 750, 000  |
| Cherry Creek Reservoir, Colo.....                               | 1, 750, 000   |
| *Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak.....                                    | 6, 000, 000   |
| *Missouri River levees.....                                     | 9, 000, 000   |
| *Chariton River, Mo.....                                        | 300, 000      |
| Total Missouri River Basin.....                                 | 58, 498, 000  |
| LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN                                   |               |
| Memphis, Tenn.....                                              | \$1, 000, 000 |
| Grand total, "Flood control, general".....                      | 177, 000, 00  |

\*Indicates new starts; other projects are under way or financed in part.









DRAFT OF PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN  
APPROPRIATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IN THE FORM OF AN AMENDMENT OF HIS SUBMISSION OF MAY 9, 1947, NOW CONTAINED IN HOUSE DOCUMENT 242

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JULY 22, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 22, 1947.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the Civil Service Commission in the form of an amendment of my submission to you of May 9, 1947, now contained in House Document 242.

The details of this provision, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., July 21, 1947.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for

## 2 PROVISION TO APPROPRIATION FOR CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

the Civil Service Commission in the form of an amendment of my letter to you of May 7, 1947, now contained in House Document 242, as follows:

### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

On page 2 of House Document 242, Eightieth Congress, following the word "employees" in the last line of the paragraph under the head "Civil Service Commission" insert: "*Provided further*, That nothing in sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198 and 203) or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of his appointment for part-time service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board in the Civil Service Commission."

Executive Order 9835 of March 21, 1947 (12 F. R. 1935), authorized the establishment in the Commission of a Loyalty Review Board to function in connection with the employees' loyalty program in the executive branch of the Government. The Board has been given an important part to play in determining the success of the program provided for in this Executive order. For this reason it is the Commission's desire to secure the services of persons of the highest ability and reputation as members of the Board.

Because of the long-range nature of the program, it has been impossible to secure the consent of persons of the desired standing to serve as full-time members of the Board. The Commission plans to select a panel of 15 who will function as Board members on a part-time basis. It is contemplated that such services will be without compensation other than travel expenses and a per diem payment in lieu of subsistence and other expenses.

The Commission is desirous of having the legal profession represented in the membership of the Board. Some question has arisen as to whether or not a practicing attorney would bring himself within the operations of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198 and 203) and section 190 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 99) by service as such a member. The sections referred to relate to the prosecution of claims against the Government by Federal officers or employees.

It would appear from certain opinions of the Attorney General, in particular the opinions of November 6, 1943, and December 9, 1943 (40 Op. Atty. Gen. No. 73 and No. 74), that in the absence of a specific exception by act of Congress, sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code would be applicable.

Members of the Loyalty Review Board will be giving their services to the Government on a part-time basis; the amount of money they receive from the Federal Government will by no means be their principal source of livelihood; and they will be engaged on a program which must be considered as having for its ultimate aim the preservation of the American way of life.

It is recommended that the foregoing provision be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*







# DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports  
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 25, 1947

For actions of July 24, 1947

80th-1st, No. 143

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House agreed to 2nd conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on Government corporations appropriation bill. House passed 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. House concurred in Senate amendments to mineral-leasing bill. House agreed to resolution for housing investigation. Rep. Cooley commended accomplishments regarding farm program in last few years. Senate committees reported bills to amend Marketing Agreement Act, change peanut-quota provisions, modify Research and Marketing Act provisions regarding appropriations, revise civil service retirement law, and authorize agriculture studies. Senate passed bill transferring Crab Orchard project to Interior. Senate passed War Civil functions appropriation bill. Rep. Shafer blamed Government wheat-flour buying for increased prices. Rep. Anderson introduced bill to facilitate admission of foreign farm labor.

## HOUSE

- 1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the 2nd conference report on this bill, H. R. 3601 (pp. 10103-9). Concurred in the school-lunch amendment with an amendment reducing the amount to \$65,000,000 and adding a provision that no part of the money be used for nonfood assistance (p. 10109).
- 2. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3756 (pp. 10097-103). The conferees agreed to the following items: Provisions limiting the amount of assessments to be made against FCA corporations by FCA for supervisory or other services as follows: (a) Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$400,000 (Senate figure; House, \$275,000; Budget estimate, \$421,302); (b) Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, \$181,250 (Senate figure; House, \$125,000; Budget estimate, \$296,286); (c) Production Credit Corporations, \$232,000 (Senate figure; House, \$160,000; Budget estimate, \$270,017); (d) Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., \$29,000 (Senate figure; House, \$20,000; Budget estimate, \$67,273). There were no changes in the administrative-expense limitations in the House version, for these corporations. The conferees also agreed to the House authorizations for purchase of passenger vehicles: (a) Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, 10 vehicles, and (b) Production Credit Corporations, 15 vehicles. The conferees agreed with amendments to the language proposed in Secs. 307 and 308 of the General Provisions as carried in the House bill amending Secs. 104 and 101 of the Government



Corporations Control Act, respectively. The general effect of the amended language in Sec. 307 is to make clear that the proposed changes shall apply to budgets beginning with the fiscal year 1949 and that they will apply to funds for "expenditure for operating and administrative expenses." The amendment to Sec. 308 states that the proposed change will apply to mixed-ownership Government corporations "so long as these corporations have funds of or loans from the Government of the United States." The provision authorizing liquidation of the Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc., by the Treasury Department was not subject to change by the conferees.

3. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 4347, which was reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1053) (pp. 10079-95). Rejected, 147-234, an amendment by Rep. Rankin, Miss., to increase the rural-delivery service (Post Office Department) item by \$500,000 (pp. 10093-4).

The bill includes \$2,000,000 for USDA flood control (Budget estimate, \$3,000,000); \$11,000,000 for the employees' loyalty program (CSC, \$3,500,000; FBI, \$7,500,000); and \$500,000 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch.

Regarding the employees' loyalty program, the Committee report states: "The committee is not satisfied with the plans of the Civil Service Commission inasmuch as the major activity must, of necessity, fall on the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Civil Service Commission's program contemplated a very elaborate set-up and more investigation on the part of the Commission than appears to be warranted...The Commission should restrict its activity to the barest minimum and should rely on the Federal Bureau of Investigation for investigative reports."

Concerning the Organization Commission the report states: "The Commission...comprises a group admirably suited to the task. The Committee is recommending an initial appropriation of \$500,000 for the Commission to begin its work. Inasmuch as the Commission has not yet had an opportunity to organize and to select staff personnel it has not been in a position to develop a detailed budget."

The report states as follows regarding the flood-control item: "The Committee... provides language in the bill which makes the entire sum allowed available for actual work on the projects which are already under way. It was felt by the committee that the amounts for additional preliminary examinations and survey should be eliminated at this time. The \$2,000,000 recommended is to supplement programs already underway in the following watersheds..."

4. FARM CREDIT. H. R. 4309, as reported (see Digest 142), authorizes FCA to make direct loans to World War II veterans at 3% interest to acquire farms, farm equipment, and personal property. Loans on farm real estate would be secured by first mortgages with a limit of \$12,000 for a loan on any one farm, and loans on personalty would be secured by chattel mortgages with a limit of \$4,500 for any chattel-appraisal committees appointed by FCA, and the loans made would be limited 100 percent of the appraised value of the farm unit and personal property. The bill authorizes appropriation of initial sums of \$200,000,000 for real-estate loans and \$100,000,000 for equipment and personal-property loans, and thereafter such sums as may be necessary.

5. INDEPENDENT OFFICERS APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3839 (pp. 10069-72). (See also item 16.)

6. MINERAL LEASING. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 3022, which applies

## THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

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JULY 24, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4347]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 242, 323, 345, 363, 364, 391, 394, 405, 406, and 411.

### LOYALTY PROGRAM

The committee has given careful consideration to estimates for the Civil Service Commission in the amount of \$16,160,000, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the amount of \$8,740,000, which were submitted for the purpose of carrying out the Executive order prescribing procedures for the administration of an employees' loyalty program in the executive branch of the Government. The committee is not satisfied with the plans of the Civil Service Commission inasmuch as the major activity must, of necessity, fall on the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Civil Service Commission's program contemplated a very elaborate set-up and more investigation on the part of the Commission than appears to be warranted. The com-



mittee has approved, therefore, \$3,500,000 for the Civil Service Commission. The Commission should restrict its activity to the barest minimum and should rely on the Federal Bureau of Investigation for investigative reports.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's estimate, \$8,740,000, was submitted in May and contemplated expenditures over a 13-month period. Inasmuch as the fund will not be available until nearly the 1st of August, this amount has been reduced to \$7,500,000 which should prove adequate for the remainder of the fiscal year.

## COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Public Law 162 approved by the President on July 7, 1947, provides for the establishment of a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government whose responsibility it will be to make a thorough study of the organization of the Government with a view to securing maximum efficiency in the performance of essential services, activities, and functions; the elimination of duplication and overlapping; consolidation of services, activities and functions of a similar nature; and to generally improve the Federal service and reduce the cost thereof. The Commission is required by the act to render its report within 10 days after the Eighty-first Congress is convened and organized, and section 9 of the act provides that 90 days after the submission of such report the Commission shall cease to exist. The Commission, composed of outstanding Members of Congress and officials in the executive branch of the Government, as well as private citizens including the Honorable Herbert Hoover, comprises a group admirably suited to the task. The committee is recommending an initial appropriation of \$500,000 for the Commission to begin its work. Inasmuch as the Commission has not yet had an opportunity to organize and to select staff personnel it has not been in a position to develop a detailed budget.

## UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Under Public Law 127, approved on June 28, 1947, the Maritime Commission is authorized to continue the functions transferred from the War Shipping Administration until February 29, 1948. The budget estimate proposed expenditures of \$270,663,007, out of balances carried forward and receipts totaling \$282,246,700, with a limitation of \$6,750,000 on administrative expenses and a rescission of \$25,000,000.

The committee has reviewed the budget most carefully and in accordance with the pattern followed in the War Shipping Administration appropriations for 1947 and the Maritime Commission construction fund for 1948, has placed limitations on all categories of expenditures providing a total availability of \$192,059,000 and has also included authority to the Commission to charter war-built tankers. It is the committee's belief that wherever possible the charter arrangement should be used and that this will result in savings to the Government by lowered costs of operation. On this account the amount proposed for "Vessel and voyage operation" has been reduced from \$100,751,766 to \$90,000,000. Other reductions have been



made but one item, "Maintenance and repairs," has been increased by \$2,500,000, making a total of \$14,000,000 for this category. This amount includes the cost of conversion of one P-2 (war-built transport) for passenger service. The Maritime Commission testified that the conversion of these ships would prove economical in that after conversion, the ship probably will be marketable whereas there is no market for them as they stand. The committee has determined, therefore, to provide for the conversion of one such vessel.

The committee has provided further that all receipts in excess of the amount of \$192,059,000, which is approved for the period of operations ending on February 29, 1948, shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.

Section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act for 1947 required that the unexpended balances of funds available to the War Shipping Administration be transferred to the Maritime Commission on September 1, 1946, and that the unobligated balances of such funds on December 31, 1946, be covered into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. To date the transfer of the unobligated balances to miscellaneous receipts has not been consummated and the committee has before it a Budget recommendation for the rescission of all such funds in excess of \$200,000,000 estimated to be approximately \$300,000,000. This proposal would leave \$200,000,000 available to the Maritime Commission for the liquidation of obligations outstanding against the fund.

The committee has inquired into the status of the outstanding accounts and must express itself as wholly dissatisfied with the progress made to date. As a matter of fact there appears to have been little or no progress made in closing these accounts. One of the most serious phases of the matter is the settlement of the so-called "just-compensation" cases involving settlement for ships requisitioned by the Government under section 902a of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. The Comptroller General rendered a decision interpreting certain phases of this section early in the war, but the Commission so far has failed to consummate the settlements. These payments bear interest from the date of requisition of a vessel until the date of settlement, and it is the committee's desire that these claims be processed with all practicable speed and with due regard to the decision of the Comptroller General. This class of claims is only one of the numerous types of obligations remaining unsettled.

In view of the fact that the Commission has had almost a year in which to adjust these accounts and has had practically 7 months since the date on which the unobligated balance was to be turned into the Treasury to determine the amount of such unobligated balances, it is the committee's judgment that the matter should be no longer left to the discretion of the Commission. It is including, therefore, language in the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the entire unexpended balances of such fund 15 days after the enactment of the accompanying bill and transfer such amounts into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. An appropriation is provided, to be available until March 31, 1948, for the liquidation of such obligations as may be approved by the Commission and found by the General Accounting Office as having been properly incurred against such funds prior to January 1, 1947.

The committee is making provision for liquidation of obligations which may be cleared prior to the 1st of April 1948 in the belief that

that should be ample time, if the Commission is diligent, to clear the major portion of pending matters. In all probability it will be necessary to make some provision for the final liquidation phases of the program after that date, but the committee is not willing at this time to grant continuing authority; it expects to provide for the completion of the liquidation of War Shipping Administration functions under the most rigid control. This step is necessary because of the record to date. The Bureau of the Budget should submit early in the next regular session of Congress a definite program for final liquidation, and the Commission must be prepared at that time to advise the committee in detail as to all then pending matters so that the Congress can act intelligently. In view of the known chaotic and deficient condition of records and accounts, the General Accounting Office should maintain the closest oversight of this liquidation program.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### FLOOD CONTROL

The committee recommends \$2,000,000 for the flood-control program as planned by the Department of Agriculture as compared to \$3,000,000 requested in the budget estimate (H. Doc. 406) and provides language in the bill which makes the entire sum allowed available for actual work on projects which are already under way. It was felt by the committee that the amounts for additional preliminary examinations and surveys should be eliminated at this time. The \$2,000,000 recommended is to supplement programs already under way in the following watersheds:

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Little Tallahatchie (Miss.)   | \$100, 000  |
| Yazoo (Miss.)                 | 100, 000    |
| Little Sioux (Iowa and Minn.) | 1, 000, 000 |
| Washita (Okla. and Tex.)      | 800, 000    |

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The committee recommends approval of a request for an additional amount of \$100,000 to be taken from the reclamation fund, special fund, in connection with the Yuma project, Arizona-California. Testimony given the committee indicated that certain drainage work is necessary in this area in order to drain excess water off certain areas of land which have become waterlogged.

### MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

The committee recommends a total of \$6,400,000 in connection with the flood-control program in the Missouri River Basin. The amount recommended is \$3,600,000 below the budget estimate. The committee has denied funds for several of the projects listed in the budget estimate (H. Doc. 406) and has provided definite amounts in the bill for the projects which it considers to be of most urgent need from a flood-control standpoint. The amount recommended (which is all to be expended on construction of dams in order to secure maximum flood control at the earliest practicable date) is to provide for the following projects:



|                            |            |                           |             |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Yellowstone Basin:         |            | Republican Basin:         |             |
| Boysen Dam.....            | \$700, 000 | Bonny Dam.....            | \$800, 000  |
| Moorehead Dam.....         | 900, 000   | Culbertson Dam.....       | 300, 000    |
| Minor western tributaries: |            | Enders Dam.....           | 700, 000    |
| Bixby Dam.....             | 500, 000   | Platte Basin: Narrows Dam | 300, 000    |
| Cannonball Dam.....        | 400, 000   | Kansas Basin: Cedar Bluff |             |
| Heart Butte Dam.....       | 400, 000   | Dam.....                  | 900, 000    |
| Keyhole Dam.....           | 200, 000   |                           |             |
| Shadehill Dam.....         | 300, 000   | Total.....                | 6, 400, 000 |

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

The bill includes language which provides for transfer as reimbursement to the Navy Department for expenses incurred by it for care of surplus vessels which have been placed in the custody of the Maritime Commission, but in connection with which the Navy has been defraying maintenance expenses. The full amount requested for fiscal year 1947, \$6,613,353, is recommended. For the fiscal year 1948 the committee has recommended \$4,000,000, instead of \$5,000,000 requested, inasmuch as testimony developed the fact that such amount would probably be sufficient to carry this program in the fiscal year 1948.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The necessity for supplemental appropriations for the Post Office Department is based on an increase in the volume of mail and special-service transactions. Estimates for the fiscal year 1948 were prepared nearly a year ago, when mail volume was declining from the peaks reached during the war years. The trend has now reversed. Present indications are that such volume in fiscal year 1948 may be the highest in history. For many years the Post Office Department has been permitted to incur deficiencies in accordance with the needs of the service as they arose, notwithstanding the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act. This practice has been accepted by the Congress for some years, but it is the opinion of the present Committee on Appropriations that it does not obtain the measure of control of postal expenditures which the Congress should exercise. Expenditures for the larger service items—employment of clerks and carriers at first- and second-class post offices, transportation of mail, etc.—necessarily increase as mail volume increases and, correspondingly, should decrease when mail volume decreases. It is not possible for post-office officials to estimate a year and a half in advance just what the fiscal requirements for the service will be and certainly not possible for the Congress to determine and appropriate exact amounts for these major service items.

Under the Antideficiency Act, the Post Office Department, like all other agencies of the Government, is required to submit proposals for its quarterly apportionments to the Bureau of the Budget, which Bureau has the final authority over determining the amount to be apportioned for each quarter of the year. The law contemplates that the proposed apportionments shall provide for the services for the entire fiscal year and that such apportionments may be waived only to meet emergencies or unusual circumstances. The Post Office Department, according to the information of the committee, submitted its proposals for apportionment of its 1948 appropriations to the Bureau of the Budget on the basis of the regular annual appropriations

already made, plus the total amount of the supplemental estimates pending in the Congress, on which no action had been taken. While this may be in accordance with the practice of the Department for some years past, the committee feels that, in view of its expressions on the subject of the Antideficiency Act during this session of the Congress, the postal authorities have proceeded in an unwarranted manner by proposing such apportionments.

With these considerations in mind the committee has carefully studied the supplemental estimates of the Post Office Department totaling \$163,720,100. The accompanying bill provides appropriations in the amount of \$75,608,500, which in most instances represents reductions under the estimates submitted. The table at the end of the report presents a comparison of the estimates and the amounts provided in the bill.

No supplemental appropriation is provided for clerks, first- and second-class post offices, for which \$35,000,000 was requested, or for city delivery carriers, for which \$20,000,000 was requested, which two items comprise nearly half the total postal expense. However, the bill includes a provision which authorizes transfers between quarterly apportionments for these and the items "carfare and bicycle allowance," and "Special-delivery compensation and fees" when approved by the Bureau of the Budget as necessary to handle a volume of mail in excess of that contemplated at the time original estimates were compiled, but no quarterly apportionment may be increased more than 6 percent by such transfers. This provision will enable the Department to expend at a more rapid rate than the apportionments would otherwise permit and has the effect of lessening the severity of the Anti-Deficiency Act, while at the same time retaining a measure of control in the Congress. To the extent that the Department, in the exercise of this authority, expends funds in excess of the apportionment, deficiency estimates may be submitted during the next session of the Congress. In order to relieve the postal budget of a degree of rigidity which may well hamper operations and result in requirement of increased appropriations, the committee has included a provision authorizing transfers among the four appropriations above referred to.

Similar transfer authority has been included for the items "Star route service," "Power boat service," "Railroad transportation," "Railway mail service, salaries," and "Railway postal clerks travel allowance." These items constitute the major mail transportation items and all appear to be, based on present trends of volume of mail, on a deficiency basis for 1948. The transfer authority proposed will enable the Department to meet all requirements in these services. Furthermore, the authority to transfer among these appropriations will enable the Department to take advantage of economies that may accrue from readjustments in methods of moving mail. For example, the committee's attention has been called to a situation where it may be desirable to substitute star-route service for a railroad line, the service on which has been reduced to the point of providing unsatisfactory mail dispatch. Under the original budget, the amount of the star-route appropriations is required in its entirety for existing services, and there is no way in which this new route can be paid for. However, in the exercise of the transfer authority the Department, upon determining that star route is the most advantageous and



economical method of moving mail in the locality involved, can transfer funds from the "Railroad transportation" appropriation to star-route service and establish the new star route.

The budget estimate included a proposal to authorize the Postmaster General to incur obligations in excess of the appropriation to such extent as might be necessary due to a prospective increase in railroad transportation rates. Inasmuch as no increase has been approved yet, and it is not possible to say when, if ever, the Interstate Commerce Commission will approve it, the committee does not feel warranted in including the proposed language. Furthermore, an increase in rates of the type contemplated by the proposed language would be a matter without the control of the Post Office Department and therefore is clearly a case which would justify an over obligation within the meaning of the Antideficiency Act. The same situation is true with respect to the items for Foreign and domestic air mail transportation. The costs on such services are matters entirely controlled and regulated by another agency of the Government and are so far beyond the control of the Post Office Department that it would not be logical to hold the Department accountable under the Antideficiency Act for such appropriations.

On the other items submitted, the committee, after careful review of the matters, has recommended amounts which, in its judgment, will be adequate for requirements.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### COAST GUARD

Because there is no statutory authority for the appropriation, the committee has not been able to act on the supplemental request of the Coast Guard for \$13,318,290 for establishment and maintenance of ocean weather stations, but in not acting at this time the committee does not prejudice the right of the Coast Guard to resubmit the supplemental request after authority has been enacted by the Congress.

While the committee is not convinced that the Coast Guard has allocated its available funds in the best possible manner, this bill contains an additional \$3,950,000 to insure the continued operation of the loran system. Of this, \$2,836,000 is to pay personnel connected with loran operation, and \$1,114,000 is for the general expenses of the Coast Guard in connection with loran operations.

The committee having ascertained that the proper legislative committees are working on legislation which would make unnecessary the appointment of civilian examiners in connection with merchant marine hearings, the request of the Coast Guard for \$120,000 for such appointments has not been included. This will not prejudice the Coast Guard from resubmitting such estimates if necessary legislation on the subject is enacted. Meanwhile, the Coast Guard should utilize for necessary hearings, the funds appropriated in the regular 1948 appropriation bill for civilian personnel.

The bill also provides \$100,000 to make a complete study of the administration, management, and fiscal affairs of the Coast Guard. The committee feels that the administration of this agency could be improved, with efficiency increased and economies effected. A



preliminary study, made a year ago by the Appropriations Committee, showed that there were grounds for improvement. Hearings held by the subcommittee since January emphasize this.

The bill also provides for rescinding \$9,309,270, which was appropriated during the war years for acquisition of vessels and shore facilities by the Coast Guard. This money was to remain available until expended for the construction of certain replacement cutters, ice breakers, lightships, and 180-foot cutters. A recent resurvey indicates that certain amounts previously obligated in connection with construction contracts would not be required and could be placed in reserve for savings. Accordingly, the Coast Guard in apportioning the funds available under this heading for the current fiscal year, has established this \$9,309,270 as a reserve. Such reserve being unnecessary, the money is rescinded.

# THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

| House<br>Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                                                          | Amount of budget<br>estimate | Amount recommended<br>in the bill | Increase (+) or<br>decrease (-), bill com-<br>pared with budget<br>estimate |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      | GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS                                                        |                              |                                   |                                                                             |
|                      | LEGISLATIVE                                                                   |                              |                                   |                                                                             |
|                      | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES                                                      |                              |                                   |                                                                             |
|                      | Office of the Sergeant at Arms, 1948                                          |                              | \$700                             | +\$700                                                                      |
|                      | Contingent expenses:                                                          |                              |                                   |                                                                             |
|                      | Special and Select Committees, 1948                                           |                              | 400, 000                          | + 400, 000                                                                  |
|                      | Total, legislative                                                            |                              | 400, 700                          | + 400, 700                                                                  |
|                      | INDEPENDENT OFFICES                                                           |                              |                                   |                                                                             |
|                      | CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION                                                      |                              |                                   |                                                                             |
|                      | Salaries and expenses (loyalty program), 1948                                 | \$16, 160, 000               | 3, 500, 000                       | - 12, 660, 000                                                              |
|                      | Commission on organization of the executive branch of the Government,<br>1948 |                              | 500, 000                          | + 500, 000                                                                  |
|                      | Total, Independent Offices                                                    | 16, 160, 000                 | 4, 000, 000                       | - 12, 160, 000                                                              |

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*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

| House<br>Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                                                                                                                                                                      | Amount of budget<br>estimate | Amount recommended<br>in the bill | Increase (+) or<br>decrease (—), bill com-<br>pared with budget<br>estimate |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 406                  | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE<br>FLOOD CONTROL                                                                                                                                                | \$3, 000, 000                | \$2, 000, 000                     | —\$1, 000, 000                                                              |
| 363                  | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR<br>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION<br>(From reclamation fund)                                                                                                            | 100, 000                     | 100, 000                          | -----                                                                       |
| 406                  | Operation and maintenance, Yuma project, Arizona-California, 1948                                                                                                                         | 10, 000, 000                 | 6, 400, 000                       | —3, 600, 000                                                                |
|                      | Missouri River Basin, 1948                                                                                                                                                                | 10, 100, 000                 | 6, 500, 000                       | —3, 600, 000                                                                |
|                      | Total, Department of the Interior                                                                                                                                                         |                              |                                   |                                                                             |
| 242                  | DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE<br>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION<br>Salaries and expenses (loyalty program), 1948                                                                                 | 8, 740, 000                  | 7, 500, 000                       | —1, 240, 000                                                                |
| 323                  | POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT<br>(Out of the postal revenues)<br>POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA<br>OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL<br>Salaries, 1948 | 123, 500                     | 123, 500                          | -----                                                                       |

|                                                   |                                                                      |              |             |                |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 345                                               | CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT                          |              |             |                |
|                                                   | Printing and binding, 1948.....                                      | 467, 100     | 350, 000    | — 117, 100     |
|                                                   | Total, Post Office Department, Washington, District of Columbia..... | 590, 600     | 473, 500    | — 117, 100     |
| FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT             |                                                                      |              |             |                |
| OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL                  |                                                                      |              |             |                |
| 345                                               | Adjusted losses and contingencies, 1948.....                         | 55, 000      | 55, 000     | -----          |
| OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL  |                                                                      |              |             |                |
| 345                                               | Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1948.....              | 35, 000, 000 | -----       | — 35, 000, 000 |
| 345                                               | Carfare and bicycle allowance, 1948.....                             | 450, 000     | 325, 000    | — 125, 000     |
| 345                                               | City delivery carriers, 1948.....                                    | 20, 000, 000 | -----       | — 20, 000, 000 |
| 345                                               | Special-delivery compensation and fees, 1948.....                    | 1, 500, 000  | 750, 000    | — 750, 000     |
| 345                                               | Rural delivery service, 1948.....                                    | 2, 500, 000  | 2, 000, 000 | — 500, 000     |
|                                                   | Total, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General.....         | 59, 450, 000 | 3, 075, 000 | — 56, 375, 000 |
| OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL |                                                                      |              |             |                |
| 345                                               | Star-route service, 1948.....                                        | 950, 000     | -----       | — 950, 000     |
| 345                                               | Star route and air mail service, Alaska, 1948.....                   | 298, 000     | 298, 000    | -----          |
| 345                                               | Powerboat service, 1948.....                                         | 438, 000     | 300, 000    | — 138, 000     |
| 345                                               | Railroad transportation and mail messenger service, 1948.....        | 4, 000, 000  | -----       | — 4, 000, 000  |
| 323 }<br>345 }                                    | Railway Mail Service, 1948.....                                      | 4, 770, 000  | 100, 000    | — 4, 670, 000  |
| 345                                               | Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, 1948.....                   | 390, 000     | -----       | — 390, 000     |

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

| House<br>Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                                                | Amount of budget<br>estimate | Amount recommended<br>in the bill | Increase (+) or<br>decrease (-), bill com-<br>pared with budget<br>estimate |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      | POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued                                    |                              |                                   |                                                                             |
|                      | FIELD SERVICE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Continued                     |                              |                                   |                                                                             |
|                      | OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL—continued         |                              |                                   |                                                                             |
| 364                  | Foreign mail transportation, 1947-----                              | \$1, 336, 000                | \$1, 336, 000                     | -----                                                                       |
| 345                  | Foreign mail transportation, 1948-----                              | 12, 500, 000                 | 10, 000, 000                      | -\$2, 500, 000                                                              |
| 345                  | Balances due foreign countries, 1948-----                           | 5, 000, 000                  | 5, 000, 000                       | -----                                                                       |
| 345                  | Foreign air-mail transportation, 1948-----                          | 47, 500, 000                 | 35, 000, 000                      | -12, 500, 000                                                               |
| 345                  | Domestic air-mail service, 1948-----                                | 14, 295, 000                 | 10, 000, 000                      | -4, 295, 000                                                                |
|                      | Total, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General-----       | 91, 477, 000                 | 62, 034, 000                      | -29, 443, 000                                                               |
|                      | OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL                    |                              |                                   |                                                                             |
| 345                  | Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper, 1948----- | 2, 570, 000                  | 2, 000, 000                       | -570, 000                                                                   |
| 345                  | Indemnities, domestic mail, 1948-----                               | 1, 221, 000                  | 1, 221, 000                       | -----                                                                       |
| 345                  | Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old, 1948-----                 | 400, 000                     | 400, 000                          | -----                                                                       |
|                      | Total, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General-----        | 4, 191, 000                  | 3, 621, 000                       | -570, 000                                                                   |







Union Calendar No. 547

80TH CONGRESS  
1st Session

# H. R. 4347

[Report No. 1053]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 24, 1947

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4     in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal  
5     year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, namely;

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

##### SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

9     Office of the Sergeant at Arms, \$700, and the basic  
10    salary of the assistant cashier hereafter shall be at the  
11    annual rate of \$4,500 per annum.

1                   CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

2           Special and select committees: For an additional amount  
3 for expenses of special and select committees authorized by  
4 the House, \$400,000.

5                   INDEPENDENT OFFICES

6                   CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

7           Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
8 "Salaries and expenses", Civil Service Commission, includ-  
9 ing \$25,000 additional for printing and binding and \$80,000  
10 additional for penalty mail, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That  
11 such sums as the Bureau of the Budget may approve may  
12 be transferred from this appropriation to other agencies of  
13 the Government for investigating Federal employees.

14           COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

15                   BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

16           Salaries and expenses, to be expended in accordance  
17 with the provisions of the Act of July 7, 1947 (Public Law  
18 162), \$500,000.

19                   UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

20           The operating receipts made available to the United  
21 States Maritime Commission by the Third Deficiency Ap-  
22 propriation Act, 1946 (60 Stat. 614), as amended by the  
23 Act of February 26, 1947 (Public Law 6), and the Act of  
24 June 28, 1947 (Public Law 127), shall be available for  
25 the purpose of carrying out the operating functions trans-

ferred to the Maritime Commission by section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), until March 1, 1948, for the following purposes and in the following amounts:

Salaries and general administrative expenses, \$4,250,-  
000: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available from March 1, 1948, to June 30, 1948, for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with liquidation of such operating functions;

Vessel and voyage operations, \$90,000,000;

Maintenance and repairs, \$14,000,000;

Charter hire, \$846,000;

Insurance, \$1,164,000;

Cost of placing vessels into reserve fleet, \$5,500,000;

Delivery expenses on vessels withdrawn from reserve fleet for sale, \$1,099,000;

Miscellaneous expenses, \$600,000;

Unliquidated obligations as at June 30, 1947, \$44,600,-  
000;

Reserve for contingencies, including claims arising from operations during the period, January 1, 1947, to February 29, 1948, \$30,000,000;

In all, \$192,059,000, and all receipts to such fund, during the fiscal year 1948, in excess of such amount shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.



1       The United States Maritime Commission is authorized to  
2 charter war-built tankers in accordance with the provisions of  
3 section 5 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (Public  
4 Law 321, Seventy-ninth Congress), without regard to the  
5 time limitation specified in the last sentence of subsection (a)  
6 of such section 5.

7       The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and  
8 directed to withdraw from the accounts of the United States  
9 Maritime Commission fifteen days after the date of enactment  
10 hereof the unexpended balance of the War Shipping Admin-  
11 istration funds received by the United States Maritime  
12 Commission pursuant to section 202 of the Naval Appro-  
13 priation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), and to carry such un-  
14 expended balance to the surplus fund to be covered into  
15 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and there is hereby  
16 appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury such amount  
17 as may be necessary (not to exceed \$200,000,000) to  
18 liquidate such obligations as may be found by the General  
19 Accounting Office as having been properly incurred against  
20 such funds prior to January 1, 1947: *Provided*, That the  
21 appropriation herein for liquidation of obligations shall be  
22 available only until March 31, 1948: *Provided further*,  
23 That moneys received by agent operators of the Maritime  
24 Commission on account of operations prior to September  
25 1, 1946, under the War Shipping Administration revolving

1 fund may be applied against necessary expenses of such  
2 agent operators in connection with liquidation of obligations  
3 incurred under such fund prior to January 1, 1947: *Pro-*  
4 *vided further*, That hereafter all moneys accruing to the  
5 Maritime Commission from operations under the War Ship-  
6 ping Administration revolving fund prior to September 1,  
7 1946 (including moneys received from agent operators  
8 after deduction of necessary expenses of such agent oper-  
9 ators), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous  
10 receipts.

## 11 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### 12 FLOOD CONTROL

13 Flood control: For an additional amount for "Flood  
14 control", \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended,  
15 to be available for works of improvement in the watershed  
16 of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

## 17 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### 18 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

#### 19 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

20 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For an additional  
21 amount for "Yuma project, Arizona-California" (operation  
22 and maintenance), from the reclamation fund, special fund,  
23 \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

### 24 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

25 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except as provided

1 in the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-  
2 ninth Congress) : For an additional amount for "Missouri  
3 River Basin", \$6,400,000, to remain available until ex-  
4 pended, and to include the following projects:

5       Yellowstone Basin:

6             Boysen Dam, \$700,000;

7             Moorehead Dam, \$900,000;

8       Minor western tributaries:

9             Bixby Dam, \$500,000;

10            Cannonball Dam, \$400,000;

11            Heart Butte Dam, \$400,000;

12            Keyhole Dam, \$200,000;

13            Shadehill Dam, \$300,000;

14       Republican Basin:

15            Bonny Dam, \$800,000;

16            Culbertson Dam, \$300,000;

17            Enders Dam, \$700,000;

18       Platte Basin: Narrows Dam, \$300,000;

19       Kansas Basin: Cedar Bluff Dam, \$900,000.

20                       DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21                       FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

22       Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for

23       "Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes",

24       Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$7,500,000.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

The following amounts are hereby transferred from the unexpended balances of the United States Maritime Commission working fund (Navy Department) to the Navy Department for the expenses of the care and handling of vessels in the custody of the Navy Department which have been declared surplus by the Navy Department to the Maritime Commission as disposal agency, and such amounts shall be considered as reimbursements to the Navy Department for such expenses to be credited to existing appropriations as follows:

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1947, \$6,613,353;

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1948, \$4,000,000.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

## FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

"Star route and air mail service, Alaska", \$236,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Domestic Air Mail Service, 1947";

"Foreign mail transportation", \$1,336,000.

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1948, as follows:



1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF  
2 COLUMBIA

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4 "For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-  
5 ment and postal service", \$350,000;

6 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

7 "Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster  
8 General", \$123,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall  
9 be available only for temporary personal services in the Dis-  
10 trict of Columbia in connection with rate hearings before  
11 the Interstate Commerce Commission;

12 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

13 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 "Adjusted losses and contingencies", \$55,000;

15 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

16 "Carfare and bicycle allowance", \$325,000;

17 "Special-delivery compensation and fees", \$750,000;

18 "Rural Delivery Service", \$2,000,000;

19 The appropriations heretofore or herein made for  
20 "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices", "City-delivery  
21 carriers", "Carfare and bicycle allowance", and "Special-  
22 delivery compensation and fees" shall be apportioned on a  
23 quarterly basis (pursuant to section 3679, R. S., as amended,  
24 31 U. S. C. 665) for the service of the entire fiscal year:  
25 *Provided*, That if determined by the Bureau of the Budget



to be necessary because of increase in the volume of mail above that estimated as a basis for determining the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, the apportionment for any quarter of any such appropriation may be increased by not to exceed 6 per centum thereof, by transfer from the apportionment of such appropriation for any other quarter: *Provided further*, That there may be transferred from any of the foregoing appropriations (but no such appropriation shall be reduced by more than 5 per centum by such transfers) to any other such appropriation such amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of the Budget shall immediately report any such transfers with reasons therefor to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate;

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

“Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska”, \$298,000;

“Powerboat Service”, \$300,000;

“Railway Mail Service”, \$100,000: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available only for temporary personal services in substitution of personal services utilized in connection with rate hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission;

“Foreign mail transportation”, \$10,000,000;

1       “Balances due foreign countries”, \$5,000,000;

2       “Foreign air-mail transportation”, \$35,000,000;

3       “Domestic Air Mail Service”, \$10,000,000;

4       The appropriations heretofore or herein made for “Star-  
5 route service”, “Powerboat Service”, “Railroad transporta-  
6 tion and mail messenger service”, “Railway Mail Service”,  
7 and “Railway postal-clerks, travel allowance”, shall be  
8 apportioned on a quarterly basis (pursuant to section 3679,  
9 R. S., as amended, 31 U. S. C. 665) for the service of  
10 the entire fiscal year: *Provided*, That if determined by the  
11 Bureau of the Budget to be necessary because of increase in  
12 the volume of mail above that estimated as a basis for  
13 determining the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948,  
14 the apportionment for any quarter of any such appropriation  
15 may be increased by not to exceed 4 per centum thereof,  
16 by transfer from the apportionment of such appropriation  
17 for any other quarter: *Provided further*, That there may be  
18 transferred from any of the foregoing appropriations (but  
19 no such appropriation shall be reduced by more than 5 per  
20 centum by such transfers) to any other such appropriation  
21 such amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of the  
22 Budget: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of the Budget  
23 shall immediately report any such transfers with reasons  
24 therefor to the Committees on Appropriations of the House  
25 of Representatives and the Senate;

## 1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 "Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped  
3 paper", \$2,000,000;

4 "Indemnities, domestic mail", \$1,221,000;

5 "Unpaid money orders more than one year old",  
6 \$400,000;

## 7 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 "Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia",  
9 \$3,500,000;

10 "Rent, light, power, fuel, and water", \$650,000;

11 "Vehicle service", \$2,000,000;

12 "Transportation of equipment and supplies", \$100,000;

## 13 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

14 "Operating supplies, public buildings", \$100,000.

15 Nothing herein shall be so construed as to limit the  
16 authority of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to  
17 waive or modify apportionments as provided in section 3679,  
18 Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

## 19 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## 20 COAST GUARD

21 Salaries and expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional  
22 amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Salaries and expenses, Coast  
23 Guard", \$4,050,000; and the limitations thereunder (Public  
24 Law 147, approved July 1, 1947) are hereby increased as  
25 follows: For "Pay and allowances" from "\$72,000,000" to

1 “\$74,836,000”, and for recreation, amusement, and so forth,  
2 from “\$50,000” to “\$54,000”: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
3 \$100,000 of the appropriation for “General expenses, Coast  
4 Guard, 1948”, shall be available for defraying, on a con-  
5 tract basis or otherwise, the expenses of a study of the  
6 administrative, management, and fiscal policies and affairs  
7 of the Coast Guard, such study to be made by such persons  
8 or organizations, as may be designated by the Secretary of  
9 the Treasury and the chairmen of the Committees on Appro-  
10 priations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

11 The appropriation “Acquisition of vessels and shore  
12 facilities, Coast Guard”, is hereby reduced by \$9,309,270,  
13 such sum to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into  
14 the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

## 15 GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
17 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person  
18 who engages in a strike against the Government of the  
19 United States or who is a member of an organization of  
20 Government employees that asserts the right to strike  
21 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-  
22 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,  
23 the overthrow of the Government of the United States  
24 by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
25 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence



1 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to  
2 the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against  
3 the Government of the United States, is not a member of  
4 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
5 right to strike against the Government of the United  
6 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not  
7 a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow  
8 of the Government of the United States by force or  
9 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages  
10 in a strike against the Government of the United States  
11 or who is a member of an organization of Government  
12 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Gov-  
13 ernment of the United States, or who advocates, or who  
14 is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
15 throw of the Government of the United States by force  
16 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages  
17 for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall  
18 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined  
19 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
20 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
21 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,  
22 any other provisions of existing law.

23 SEC. 3. All obligations incurred during the period  
24 between June 30, 1947, and the date of enactment of any  
25 regular annual appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948,



1 the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948", the "Govern-  
2 ment Corporations Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948",  
3 or the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948", in  
4 anticipation of the appropriations or authority contained in  
5 any such Act are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accord-  
6 ance with the provisions of such Act when enacted into law.

7 SEC. 4. This Act may be cited as the "Second Supple-  
8 mental Appropriation Act, 1948".



Union Calendar No. 547

80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 4347**

[Report No. 1053]

---

# **A BILL**

---

Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for  
other purposes.

---

By Mr. TABER

---

JULY 24, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



Amendment No. 5: The House bill provided for transfers from the Federal unemployment account to a State's account in the unemployment trust fund whenever on the last day in a calendar quarter the balance in the State's account in such trust fund does not exceed a sum equal to the total contributions deposited in such trust fund under the law of the State during that one of the two calendar years preceding such day in which such deposits were higher. The Senate amendment limits this privilege to the case of calendar quarters ending prior to January 1, 1950. The House recedes.

DANIEL A. REED,

ROBERT W. KEAN,

NOAH MASON,

JOHN D. DINGELL,

WILBUR D. MILLS,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 3818.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement as above set out.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, and agree to the same.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. RICH. As I understand this report, the rates in future years have been increased. Is it not a fact that sufficient funds are being received with the rates now carried to take care of everything and create a great surplus?

Mr. REED of New York. We went into this in great detail with the experts and it was found that these rates were sufficient up to 1957.

Mr. RICH. If the rates are all right today and will protect the fund for several years how does the gentleman know they are not going to be all right in 1957?

Mr. REED of New York. That is entirely determined by the actuaries. The rates agreed upon in conference are 1948-49, 1 percent; 1950-51, 1½ percent; after 1951, 2 percent. The experts have said that this was sufficient to protect the integrity of the reserve fund.

Mr. RICH. That is why I cannot understand why you want to increase the rates in 1957.

Mr. REED of New York. In 1957 the covered persons will begin to make heavy withdrawals from the fund. We want to step it up the rates gradually. If we announced that it would be stepped up

to 3 percent it would be notice to the manufacturers to try to collect that tax now by raising prices, and that would be inflationary.

Mr. RICH. If it is found at that time that there will be a surplus, Congress can act.

Mr. REED of New York. Congress can always act in the meantime.

Mr. RICH. And they can be raised or lowered as necessary.

Mr. REED of New York. The gentleman is correct.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1053) which was read a first and second time, and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CANNON reserved all points of order on the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that points of order against the bill may be waived.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by myself and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will not the gentleman add to his request that the bill be considered as read?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] asks unanimous consent that debate on the bill be limited to 1 hour, that it be equally divided and controlled by himself and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], at the end of which time the bill is to be considered as having been read.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4347, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1948, with Mr. DONDERO in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill carries some items that we have heretofore been unable to get into deficiency bills and give them the consideration that they required.

The first item is for special and select committees of the House, contingent expenses, \$400,000.

The next item is \$3,500,000 for the Civil Service Commission in connection with a law that we passed. The committee does not believe that under the proper operation of the regulations we need any such money as they asked, nor do we believe that a great many functions that they would attempt to exercise can be properly exercised by the Civil Service Commission. We have given them money enough to set up the proposition and to have the FBI go to work on the job, make the fingerprint tests and an examination of their files and report so that we may get rid of the criminal element on the Federal pay roll. We believe we have provided ample funds for the whole of that operation.

We have also provided \$500,000 for the Committee on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government for the fiscal year 1948. We have done that believing that will be an ample amount to get them started and to do whatever they need to do. When we get back here next year and they need more money, they will know what they want to do and they will be able to present to us just exactly what they will need so that it can be satisfactorily handled.

We have allowed the Department of Agriculture \$2,000,000 for structural work on certain flood-control projects in Iowa and Oklahoma, \$1,000,000 in Iowa, and \$800,000 in Oklahoma. There are a couple of small items in Mississippi and one other very small item.

We have allowed for the Post Office Department a total of \$75,000,000 out of a budget estimate of \$163,720,000. That item has been allowed after hearings held by the Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee and the language was written here by the Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee. It has been submitted to Mr. Donaldson, First Assistant Postmaster General, and he has approved the operation. We do not know but what there will have to be a deficiency in the wintertime on this item. There is a waiver of the apportionment statutes if the Bureau of the Budget authorizes it to be made with reference to that picture. However, that is as far as we felt we should go at this time.

In the Treasury Department we have the item for the Coast Guard, \$4,050,000, which will permit the continuation of the long-range safety devices insofar as they have any definite positive program which would be required.

We have also allowed \$6,400,000 in the Missouri Basin to the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation for the purpose of flood-control operations. We cut out the projects that were not basically flood control and of an emergency character and allowed things to proceed upon the other items.



There is an item with reference to the Maritime Commission, and there we have a long statement in the report on pages 2 and 3.

We believe that we have provided amply for their needed operations. Frankly, the Maritime Commission did not make a good showing before the committee, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], bore the brunt of the hearing upon that item. We believe that much of their administrative expense could be cut, and we have reduced their operations so that we believe that there will be a rescission of approximately \$300,000,000 resulting.

I think that that covers the major items that are involved in the bill. I will not take any more time unless there are questions at this point.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, this is the last general appropriation bill of the session, and with it goes glimmering any illusions we may have had as to the intention of this Congress to carry out the voluminous pledges made of economy and retrenchment. This Congress has spent as much money unnecessarily as any session of Congress that has ever sat, and this bill is a very good illustration of the program that has been consistently followed in that respect. The regrettable feature of our failure to exercise economy is that we have especially failed to exercise economy in our own affairs. We have cut some of the departments pretty deeply, as they should have been cut, but instead of cutting our expenses, where economy should begin—right here at home—we have spent money like drunken sailors. We have not reduced the personnel. We have not retrenched expenditures. We have today the greatest army of supernumeraries here in the Capitol ever mobilized here. We are paying them the highest salaries ever paid for clerical service; salaries unparalleled in private business, and paying the largest amount of money to run the House and Senate it has ever cost in the history of the Congress.

In keeping with this headlong extravagance, the subcommittee reported to the main committee an appropriation of \$50,000 for extra policemen up here on the Hill. At the last minute we managed to defeat it in the whole committee, but in view of the fact that half of it is over on the other side of the Capitol and will doubtless recur again in conference, I call attention to the purport of that additional \$50,000 they want to add to the already topheavy cost of our own establishment.

They wanted to provide extra policemen, to be appointed, of course, under the patronage system. We need extra policemen up here just about as much as the traditional wagon needs a fifth wheel. We have gone through two wars, and if there was any need for surveillance, any need for protection, the need would have become apparent in the excitement and stress of the war. There was no need for extra cops during the war. It did not occur to anybody to increase the force until these piping times of peace gave rise to the emergency. Now that we are back to peace-

time conditions they want to bring in extra policemen—at an initial cost of \$50,000, not including uniforms, equipment, and other incidental expenses. They offer as an excuse the fact that somebody shot at a Senator over there the other day. If they had had 500 policemen they could not have prevented a fellow like that from shooting at anybody he took a notion to use as a target. When anybody gets ready to shoot any Member of the House, no number of policemen around in the corridors is going to prevent his doing it.

We have lived through such occasions before. A man stood over there in that gallery with a pistol in his hand some years ago menacing every Member of the House. He was disarmed without incident or casualty and no one thought of spending \$50,000 for more police. Over on the Senate side, during the war, a visitor left a camera on the mantel in the Presidential room which exploded shortly after, completely destroying the room. But no one proposed an appropriation for more police. If we had enough police then, certainly we have enough police here to cope with the present situation.

Instead of practicing economy around the Capitol here—where it should be most in evidence—we are practicing profligate extravagance and seizing upon every excuse to hire more retainers and raise more salaries.

In this last bill before us here we insist on raising another salary—on increasing the pay of another House employee. This particular man, I think, is especially competent, and if any man ought to have a salary increase he ought to have it. But after assuring the country that we propose to practice economy, we are continually bringing in bills to raise salaries far beyond what the recipient has ever received before and far beyond what is paid for similar service anywhere in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere. This bill runs true to form. Hire more personnel—although what we have are falling over each other. Raise salaries—although current salaries are out of line with industry. Increase expenditures—when we should be decreasing expenditures. To repeat a trite phrase we often hear on this floor, "Spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect."

Then in the same vein there is a special waste of money here under what purports to be flood control.

Flood control is one of the prime needs of the country. But what we need is a systematic integrated program that will handle the situation once and for all. Here we have a program, on a piecemeal basis, that promises nothing more than local relief, if that. To add to the confusion and disorganization, the bill proposes to continue and intensify a concentration of enormous appropriations in what is practically one congressional district. And the particularly regrettable feature of it is that in thus favoring this one district, we are violating one of the fundamental principles that has been followed by the Committee on Appropriations ever since it was established. That principle is that we will not, except under exceptional circumstances, appropriate money for which there is no

budget estimate. We have here in what is practically one congressional district four projects on which no budget estimates have been submitted.

On one of these they have asked for an appropriation of \$3,500,000; on another for \$4,800,000; and on a third for \$2,100,000; and on the fourth \$1,400,000. All of those are unbudgeted and all are unnecessary in the national program of flood control for the reason that the situation is more than taken care of by three great dams, provided in another bill, one at a cost of \$158,000,000, the second for \$158,000,000, and the third for \$138,000,000, any one of which would serve the purpose so far as over-all flood control of the Missouri is concerned.

Not only are these four unbudgeted projects superfluous but two of these huge dams, elsewhere provided for, costing in the aggregate approximately half a billion dollars, are entirely superfluous in the national flood-control program.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. I note that the gentleman from New York said that approximately \$6,500,000 were going to the Department of the Interior. Is that all that the Congress is going to do about flood control following the President's message?

Mr. CANNON. Of course, the program presented here is even more fragmentary and more inadequate and will prove even more ineffective than any of the programs that have been suggested by the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman's answer to the question of the distinguished gentleman from Colorado is not exactly accurate, is it? The funds that are provided in this bill, which the regular deficiency committee considered, was an estimate for only \$10,000,000. The other funds that the gentleman from Colorado is talking about will be considered by the regular deficiency committee, and you will find that they come under the civil functions of the War Department. They relate to the President's budget estimate. So, when the gentleman answered the distinguished gentleman from Colorado, he did not give exactly the right information. There is going to be more done for flood control besides what is carried in this bill.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman misses the point entirely. We are appropriating here for projects which were unbudgeted and which also are for projects which are superfluous because they are overlapped by projects provided for in other appropriations. Among them are the Garrison Dam, the Oahe Dam, and the Randall Dam, which are within 200 miles of each other, and any one of which would serve every purpose except that of local convenience—not part of the national picture. In other words, these expenditures are wholly unwarranted and most of them highly ineffective in achieving the purpose for which proposed.

I heartily approve of the few economies effected in this bill and at an appropriate



time will submit a résumé of all of the appropriation bills for this session. I regret to say they fall far short of the announced program of retrenchment.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has made a characteristic speech. Of course, coming from one who has been so economy-minded as the gentleman from Missouri, I would expect him to say what he did. The Record, however, will speak for itself, at least over the period that I have been here.

I am sorry that the gentleman from Missouri finds it necessary every time an appropriation bill is under consideration, to belabor the Republicans for attempting to meet necessary demands of government. One day he is belaboring us for making slashes in Government expense and the next day he criticizes us for appropriating too much money. The gentleman certainly can blow hot and cold at the same time.

The gentleman spent a lot of time talking about a proposal to add 25 people to the Capitol Police force. I do not know why he is talking about it. It is not in this bill. There was a proposal in the Deficiency Committee that was voted—I did not happen to be there at the time the testimony was taken—to provide an additional 25 policemen. They asked for 50. At the regular meeting of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman well knows that the gentleman now addressing you made the motion to eliminate the entire amount, some \$53,000, plus \$8,000 for equipment and uniforms, from this bill. By unanimous vote of the committee this morning, it was eliminated from the bill. Now, what is he talking about? That item is out. It is not in the bill. But, of course, the gentleman has to have something to talk about, so he talks about a proposal that is not in the bill and is not before the Congress itself for consideration.

A great deal that the gentleman said can be treated in a similar way with respect to his remarks about these reclamation and flood-control projects. When the civil-functions bill of the War Department comes before this House, you will see a determined effort on the part of the Republican Congress to deal with that situation. And there is an effort in this bill relating to only \$10,000,000, for which \$6,400,000 is provided in this bill, to carry out the portion of the President's program that was involved before the deficiency committee. You will see, much to the surprise of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, and others, who live in hopes that the Republicans would not respond to the situation and would not provide the money to take care of the disastrous flood conditions in the country, that the Republicans in this Congress have responded and are going to take care of it and take care of it in the closing hours of this session of Congress, in response to the demands of Republicans not alone, but in response to the demands and requests of the Presi-

dent of the United States, and in response to the demands of the people in the great Middle West and Northwest who have been so severely affected this year by these enormous floods.

When the gentleman says some of these items are unbudgeted, that is true, but they are all items that have been surveyed and approved. Because of the critical character of the situation that exists out there, the Congress will make these funds available and get these projects started.

Now, there is one thing in this bill in which I think you will be interested. Nothing was said about it, and that is why I have requested this time.

The people of the United States and the Congress of the United States have been belabored from one end of the country to the other for the passage of the Stratton bill which would permit immigration into this country of 100,000 immigrants each year for the succeeding 4 years. Personally, I am one who is in sympathy with the objectives of that bill.

When the people from the Maritime Commission were before this committee a rather startling thing developed in the testimony. They had asked for an appropriation estimate of \$350,000 per ship to put seven passenger ships in some sort of state of repair. The total estimate was \$2,500,000. You may be interested in this, and I ask your attention because it relates to this whole program of immigration. It will give you some information I do not think you presently have. Under questioning of Admiral Smith, the head of the Maritime Commission, and Mr. Helmbold, who testified for the Maritime Commission, these facts were developed, and you will find them in the printed record of the hearings.

You will recall earlier in the year a piece of legislation came to this House from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries by which the Congress was asked to pass legislation that would waive the safety requirements of the Coast Guard and permit the operation of certain passenger ships in violation of then existing law. Do you remember that? The Congress passed this over the objections and the fight that was made by the now chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the gentleman from Ohio. He made a vigorous fight in opposition to the legislation but he did not prevail.

What is the situation? These seven ships are engaged almost exclusively in the business of transporting from Germany—and a few from Italy—persecutees who came into this country under the provisions of the Presidential order which granted priority to these people who have been subjected to persecution in Europe. So it was necessary in order that those ships could operate at all in that service that we pass legislation waiving the safety requirements that otherwise would have compelled those ships to be laid up. In this bill they ask for \$350,000 per ship to make some repairs to these seven vessels. I asked the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, Admiral Smith:

If you spend these \$350,000 on each of those vessels will you put them in shape so that they can obtain certification from

the Coast Guard and comply with the safety standards of our law

He said they would not.

After they spend the \$350,000 on each of these ships they still would not comply with the law. Then I said:

Admiral, it comes down to this, that you are operating them today bringing these people over to this country pursuant to the law which we passed which authorized a waiver of Coast Guard regulations as to safety.

Admiral SMITH. That is true.

Mr. KEEFE. And if you spend the \$350,000 a ship on each of them you still will have to lay those ships up on February 28, which is the limitation period under the existing waiver statute.

Admiral SMITH. That is true.

Mr. KEEFE. So we will be required in the next Congress to enact further legislation further waiving the requirements for safety if you are going to be permitted to operate these ships after February 28.

And he said that was absolutely true. Then I said:

Admiral, have you got other ships that you can put into this passenger service to get these people over here? Supposing the Congress were to pass the Stratton bill and we did open the door to 100,000 immigrants to come over here, would it be possible to bring them over here with existing shipping facilities that are available?

And he said it would not be. I asked him the point-blank question:

Do you know of any shipping available on the face of the earth under the American flag or any other flag that could be put into service that would be available to bring these people over here now if Congress saw fit to pass the so-called Stratton bill?

His answer appears very clearly in the record and his answer was absolutely negative.

Let me read the question and answer briefly:

Mr. KEEFE. There is not a chance to get them out of Europe, whether we pass amendments to our immigration law or not, unless we have these ships to carry them, because you have stated there are no other ships afloat that are available anywhere in the world, is that true?

Admiral SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. HELMBOLD. That is, under the American flag.

Mr. KEEFE. Are there under any other flag?

Mr. HELMBOLD. There are not enough under any flag.

Mr. KEEFE. That is what I understood Admiral Smith to testify, that there are not enough under any flag to handle this prospective volume of traffic.

Admiral SMITH. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, being a realist and viewing these situations rather realistically it seems to me that we ought to let the American people, who are interested in this very vital problem, know that what we are doing now is to bring persecutees over here, people who are trying to get out of the territory where they have been most viciously persecuted and we have to do it by utilization of ships that are operating in violation of the safety regulations applying to passenger ships on the high seas laid down by our Coast Guard and the very few ships that are now engaged



in that service and are being overburdened, carrying 900 passengers when they should not be carrying over 550, will have to go out of service on February 23 unless we pass further waiver legislation permitting the Maritime Commission to operate ships in violation of our safety code. So it appears, strange as it may seem, with all the facts available, we do not have under the American flag or under the flag of any other nation available shipping to handle the problem of bringing these people back to this country, whether we pass the Stratton bill or whether we do not.

Is that not a rather enlightening situation which we find in the testimony of the Maritime Commission relating to this subject? I believe it has a very important bearing on the people who know that we are not going to fool people into thinking that by the passage of legislation here we can provide facilities for bringing people back who are looking here hopefully for an opportunity to come to America and live in this great land of ours.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I understand the gentleman to say that even if we passed the so-called Stratton bill we have not facilities to move these people over here?

Mr. KEEFE. We do not have those facilities.

Mr. GRANGER. Where are all the ships we used to have?

Mr. KEEFE. The ships apparently that were built were not suited for the carrying of passengers. I do not know where they are. All I know is that the admiral says there is not sufficient tonnage available any place in the world that is not already allocated and can be used for other purposes that might be devoted to this service.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BRADLEY. The gentleman is absolutely correct. There are no ships available for the transportation of these displaced persons.

Mr. KEEFE. We are getting ourselves all worked up emotionally over these things, we hold out allurements and promise to people by the passage of legislation, but when we get down to the realities of the situation we find we are having tremendous difficulty and must operate ships in violation of known standards of safety in order to bring the few people that are being brought over here now under the present immigration laws.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DONDERO, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION OF HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

JULY 24, 1947.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: From the Governor of the State of Maryland, I have received the certificate of election of the Honorable EDWARD A. GARMATZ, as a Representative-elect to the Eightieth Congress from the Third Congressional District of that State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr.

Very truly yours,

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

#### SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. GARMATZ appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4347, with Mr. DONDERO in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

(Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

#### LOYALTY INVESTIGATION FUNDS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I arise in strong support of the appropriation contained in this bill to furnish funds for the carrying out of the President's program of loyalty investigations.

This Government must rid itself of Communists and other subversive employees on its pay roll. It is a job that cannot be delayed until the other body can study and amend and either pass or defeat the civil-service loyalty bill which was considered here in the House only last week.

This problem demands action and under the President's program, already under way and already showing results, you will see further results if proper financing is given by the Congress before we adjourn. A delay of 6 or 8 months more on this important matter is inconceivable and, consequently, I urge the Congress to pass the appropriation contained herein today.

I regret that the Committee on Appropriations has so reduced the estimated amount necessary to do the job to the amount being appropriated today. Surely the job is important enough, the necessity for careful and thorough investigations important enough to both the Government and the loyal employees

of the Government, for the Congress to provide sufficient funds for this work.

I am glad that sufficient funds were given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to carry out most of the job outlined for them. But the Civil Service Commission also requires additional help to carry out its part—and the appropriation for them has been too greatly reduced by the committee.

Especially is this true in the work of investigating new applicants for Federal jobs. Here, as much as in those now working, careful investigation of loyalty of new employees is of vital importance. I am afraid that the failure to provide sufficient funds for adequate work by the Civil Service Commission may handicap getting rid of those who are disloyal and in preventing other subversives from attaining governmental employment status.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to note that the bill and the report contain an item on page 6 of the bill, lines 10 to 16 inclusive, for \$100,000 for work on the Yuma project in Arizona. This is a very worthy and a necessary item, as was explained to the committee in the hearings and found in Part II of the hearings on pages 156-159. I would like to add a word to the statement contained in the printed hearings, for I feel that this project of drainage in the Yuma Valley has a double significance. This additional significance may need some explanation.

Here are the basic facts: The Yuma Valley is one of the oldest irrigated districts in the Pacific Southwest. It has been a highly successful project, and it is pointed to with pride by the Bureau of Reclamation as one of the very finest developed by the Bureau during its 45 years of existence. The Yuma Valley project contains about 44,000 acres of rich alluvial land which is irrigated from the Colorado River. It yields abundantly and has averaged, during the years of the recent war, a production of more than \$165 per acre in cash crops.

However, the high prices of farm products and the insistent call for production during the war years caused the farmers who constitute the Yuma Valley Water Users Association to redouble their efforts and to make the land produce to the limit. This maximum production called for a maximum amount of water, which water was during that time available in the Colorado River as surplus over and above the project's firm supply of water. Accordingly, this project land was excessively irrigated, and a seepage problem—which may have had more than one cause, but which was undoubtedly caused in part by over-irrigation—caused a good many acres to be forced out of use. This necessitated scientific treatment and careful drainage. This bill is to provide in part for that program of drainage.

Let it be understood that the water users are paying for this cost of drain-



age, and funds advanced by the Government will be returned to the Treasury. This is not an ordinary drainage problem, but one requiring wells and pumps to reduce the water table over the entire cultivated area, sufficiently to remove the difficulty. It would be worth the cost if there were no other result other than recovering the affected acres and safeguarding all the other acres in the valley by a lowering of the water table. That is the primary purpose of the drainage program, but there is a significant additional benefit which I would not have overlooked.

The Yuma Valley lies along the Colorado River from the city of Yuma extending toward the south to the Mexican border. Although this land during recent years has had abundant water supply from the surplus waters of the Colorado River, it cannot be said to have a superabundance of legally firm water from that river for all time to come. As I have said many times in connection with the Gila reclamation project—and others have repeatedly called it to our attention—there is a scarcity of water in the Colorado River, legally available in firm supply for the suitable lands that could be irrigated. The present surplus is due to the fact that other areas have not yet taken their water.

Now a recent treaty with Mexico provides that this country shall supply Mexico 1,500,000 acre-feet of water annually from the Colorado River. This treaty burden is going to be difficult enough to supply because of the over-all, long-run shortage, but the burden will be less heavy if some—perhaps most—of the water furnished Mexico can be second-hand water which has been used for irrigation within the United States before it goes to Mexico. This would be true of water pumped out of this area. I want to point out that all of the water pumped by this project from the Yuma Valley lands can be furnished directly to Mexico as a credit on the water burden caused by the treaty. When we consider that an acre foot of water every 12 months is equivalent in value to \$20 in cash, it becomes apparent how significant the water from this drainage system may be at this point on the border.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

(Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. GORE. I arise, Mr. Chairman, to urge the Congress to give approval to the provisions of this bill appropriating funds for the FBI and Civil Service Commission to eliminate from the Government, subversive employees. Regardless of what grade or rank an employee of the Government may have, he has no right to retain a position within the Government which he seeks to overthrow and destroy. America must not tolerate them.

In ferreting out these subversives, due caution must be taken that basic American rights of citizenship are protected. I hold an abiding conviction that there is inherent within our system of free-

dom the power and means of purging subversives from Government employment without abandoning the very principles we seek to protect.

I trust the Congress will approve the President's request for sufficient funds with which to do the job and to do it thoroughly.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

#### RURAL AND CITY DELIVERY SERVICE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I bitterly regret that the Committee on Appropriations has seen fit in this second supplemental appropriation bill to cut the item for rural free delivery from \$2,500,000 to \$2,000,000. I also regret to learn that the Appropriations Committee has swung the Republican economy ax on the item of \$20,000,000 for city delivery carriers. This important item has been stricken entirely from the bill, and a complicated formula has been substituted in its stead.

Many communities in this country have qualified under existing laws and regulations for city delivery service. Others have qualified for extension of such service. Farmers in many areas are entitled to extended free delivery service. These citizens and taxpayers in these communities are just as entitled to this service as the citizens in any community in the United States. In my own district at least two cities are entitled now to city delivery service, but the service has not been granted, due to the fact that under the Republican economy program funds have not been made available. Mr. Chairman, I hope that these items are restored in full. It is only fair and right that these services be given to every community and every citizen of our country.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE].

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### MUST ALASKA BE ANOTHER PEARL HARBOR?

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, the American public has not been informed of the notes and documents exchanged between the United States and Soviet Russia. Our people do not realize the gravity of the international situation.

The Marshall plan means that economic and political warfare is now going on between the two big powers.

Instead of conducting an investigation after the tragic blunder, as we did at Pearl Harbor, let us investigate beforehand so that it shall not happen again at Alaska.

Why Alaska?

This is the only outpost standing between Russian air bases and the undefended heart of American industry, which is centered around the Great

Lakes, along the shortest and likeliest route of attack by bombers or guided missiles.

We are spending billions for defense at every conceivable point except Alaska where it is most needed. Most Americans think of Russia as a vast country on the other side of the world, separated from us by two great oceans and land barriers beyond. The startling fact is that the United States in Alaska is but a few miles distant by water from Russian Siberia, and Alaska was once Russian territory.

Reliable intelligence reports inform us that millions of slave laborers are building hundreds of air bases and other military installations in Siberia. And what have we in Alaska? A skeleton military force and a few air strips which are not only incapable of handling big bombers, but cannot service the numbers of reconnaissance planes and fighter planes required to warn us of an attack and to defend us from it.

Make certain of one thing. If we are ever attacked again, the enemy will try to defeat us in the first few hours by paralyzing our great industrial cities. Military men are theoretically aware of this danger to Canada and the United States, but what are they doing to forestall it?

That is what we urgently want to know.

The peoples of this would hunger for peace and they fervently pray that the United Nations may be able to outlaw war. We must face the realistic fact however, that in its present stage of development, the UN is powerless. Europe already is divided into two rival blocs. In this tense atmosphere, an unfortunate incident might touch off war. We must not invite this by our unpreparedness.

While our leaders exercise every moral, political, and economic resource to preserve the peace trying to reach an area of understanding with Soviet Russia, we must not leave our northern flank exposed as a temptation to an aggressor.

May God forbid that we ever again become involved in war, but God help us if we ask for it by our carelessness, as we have done twice in this century.

Alaska must be put on the alert.

Before this Congress adjourns, it must instruct the committee which is scheduled to visit Alaska to go there immediately. And its first order of business must be that of getting first-hand information on the state of our defenses at that strategic point.

In all earnestness I say the armed forces must not be caught sleeping at Alaska as they were at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINS].

[Mr. RAINS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. RAINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BATTLE].



Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that the House will vote adequate appropriations today for the support of our President's loyalty program.

Mr. Chairman, I voted against H. R. 3813 because I thought it lacked the proper protection of the civil rights of the mass of our loyal Federal employees.

However, I am entirely aware that our Government cannot gamble with the safety of our Nation by keeping any employee on its payroll whose loyalty is pledged to a nation other than the U. S. A.

Since it is impossible now to obtain legislation for the correction of this situation, Mr. Chairman, I urge the Members of the House to support our President's loyalty program which is already in operation. We should vote more funds for this necessary work than is proposed in this bill if we expect the job to be done right.

(Mr. BATTLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH].

[Mr. CHURCH addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CHURCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

#### FLOOD CONTROL, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, this bill is noteworthy in that it carries \$6,400,000 for the building of dams which the committee has selected on the basis of the double duty these dollars will do in preventing flood damage and in storing flood waters for useful purposes in the Missouri River Basin.

To the extent that the projects provide irrigation water, the projects will be reimbursable under the applicable reclamation laws. The portions of the reservoir costs allocable to flood control will be so allocated in accord with the Nation's established policy. When the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, was passed, the building of dams on the tributaries of the Missouri River largely became the responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation under an agreement with the Army engineers. That is why these items, to be handled by the Bureau of Reclamation, are treated in this bill, while supplemental estimates for projects authorized to be prosecuted by the Corps of Engineers are being considered in connection with conference action on the bill for civil functions of the War Department.

#### APPRECIATION FOR CHAIRMAN'S INTEREST

I desire to speak of each of the projects briefly, but before I do so, I want to express appreciation in behalf of the people in the Missouri River Basin for the intelligent and understanding consideration given to this matter by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. In spite of the fact that budget estimates were sent up only a week ago today, and in spite of the large number of matters

pressing for attention during these closing days, the chairman not only arranged for hearings but gave them his personal attention.

I want to say for the RECORD, for all who are interested, that without the cooperation and leadership of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], there would have been no opportunity for the House of Representatives to pass upon these items so important to the people of the Missouri Valley at this time.

Now then, as those know who are acquainted with the actual facts in the situation, the President's budget sent to Congress at the opening of the session did not include a dollar for starting any projects for which construction money had not previously been appropriated. That was true as to flood control projects that are handled by the Army Engineers. It was also true as to projects handled by the Bureau of Reclamation. The committees of the Eightieth Congress, fortunately, declined to accept the idea that the urgency and value of a project were fairly measured by whether or not it had received funds from a previous Congress. Funds for some unstarted projects were placed in the regular appropriation bills for the Interior Department and the Bureau of Reclamation by the subcommittees of the House Committee on appropriations which handle those bills.

This was done on the initiative of the Members of the House of Representatives.

#### FLOODS PROMPT PRESIDENT

A couple of weeks ago, when the havoc and devastation of floods in the Mississippi and Missouri Basins became a national calamity, the President sent to the Congress a special message on the subject and called upon the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to submit a program of authorized projects selected for their special values in combatting floods.

The Army engineers submitted a program entailing about \$300,000,000 worth of construction. The Bureau of Reclamation submitted a \$47,000,000 program. The Soil Conservation Service submitted about a \$5,000,000 program.

Those programs went to the White House, on or about the 10th of July. On the 17th of July the Bureau of the Budget, without hearings, selected and sent to Congress estimates totaling two hundred and fifty million, of which two hundred and thirty-seven were Army-engineer projects, ten were Reclamation projects, and three were for the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service.

On what basis the Budget Bureau made its selections, I do not know. It was evident from our examination of witnesses before the subcommittee on deficiencies that they did not distinguish between flood and power projects.

It will be remembered that on the 18th of July, the House considered a supplemental appropriation bill which, among other things, carried funds for foreign relief. During my remarks on the bill, I raised the question of consideration of the flood-control program. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] stated that hearings would be ordered on those

estimates this week. They were held with very satisfactory results.

Army engineer items are to be considered in connection with action of the conferees on the civil functions bill. That is now on the floor of another body. Reclamation and soil conservation items are before us in this bill. The appropriations are based upon the testimony developed during the hearings which the deficiency subcommittee held Tuesday and Wednesday. Representatives of the Interior and Agriculture Departments were heard as well as Members of Congress.

A brief statement on the projects for which specific appropriations are proposed will be sufficient, I am sure, to indicate the merit of each one.

#### SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECTS

The flood-control projects to be prosecuted by the Department of Agriculture are these:

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Little Tallahatchie (Miss.)-----   | \$100,000 |
| Yazoo (Miss.)-----                 | 100,000   |
| Little Sioux (Iowa and Minn.)----- | 1,000,000 |
| Washita (Okla. and Tex.)-----      | 800,000   |

Testimony before the committee indicated that these particular projects are in the nature of pioneer projects. They seek to hold the water where it falls. They are an experiment in the use of terraces and contour strips and diversion works to spread water so that it will go into the soil instead of running off. Their success will be watched with interest throughout the country.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The projects to be prosecuted by the Bureau of Reclamation comprise both started and hitherto unstarted projects. Each one has definite flood-control values, the committee feeling that the only reason for including projects in this final supplemental bill was their urgency from that standpoint. Projects which, while desirable, were not urgent, we thought should be left to the regular departmental bills. That, of course, would include projects which were primarily or even largely for production of power or irrigation.

I shall describe briefly the reclamation projects offered in this bill:

#### BOYSEN DAM

Boysen Dam is a project on the Big Horn River in the Yellowstone Basin. Testimony indicated that its early completion will protect thousands of acres of rich, irrigated farm lands in the Yellowstone Valley. It drains 7,700 square miles, has a reservoir capacity of 819,200 acre-feet, will cost a total of \$20,000,000, and has had prior allotments of \$7,100,000. The Reclamation Bureau recommended a supplemental appropriation of \$2,000,000; the Budget Bureau, \$1,000,000. The committee proposes \$700,000, having in mind that this project is getting \$4,000,000 in the Interior bill this year.

#### MOORHEAD DAM

Moorhead Dam is a new project on the Powder River in southeastern Montana. It drains 8,080 square miles and will have a reservoir capacity of 819,200 acre-feet. Its cost is estimated at \$9,000,000 and the stored water will irrigate a large amount of land along the



river. This is a stream that runs intermittently and is subject to sharp flash floods. The Bureau of Reclamation recommended \$1,000,000; the Budget Bureau \$900,000. The committee proposes \$700,000 believing that will be about the amount of money that can be advantageously spent to launch the project in this fiscal year.

#### BIXBY DAM

Bixby Dam is another new project and is on the Moreau River in the central western part of South Dakota. It drains 1,810 square miles and will have a reservoir capacity of 90,000 acre-feet. The dam will protect eight major highway bridges, several of which have been replaced or repaired at considerable cost to the Federal, State and county governments in recent years. The storage will provide both livestock and irrigation water for about 250 miles. Bixby Dam and works will cost \$3,500,000 at present costs. The Indian Service has expended about \$45,000 in preliminary plans on the Moreau. The Reclamation Bureau recommended \$700,000. The committee is proposing \$500,000 as an initial appropriation.

#### CANNONBALL DAM

Cannonball Dam will be on the Cannonball River in south central North Dakota. It will drain 1,410 square miles into a reservoir of 40,000 acre-feet capacity. Its cost is estimated at \$1,400,000. The Bureau of Reclamation recommended \$70,000; the committee is proposing \$400,000 which represents about 30 percent of its completed cost. The dam will protect valuable farm structures, lands and highways at a relatively low cost, considering its reimbursible features.

#### HEART BUTTE DAM

Heart Butte Dam is being constructed on the Heart River in central North Dakota and is designed primarily to protect the city of Mandan from floods of very destructive history. It drains 1,810 square miles into a reservoir of 70,000 acre-feet capacity. Its cost is estimated at \$3,500,000, with irrigation features. Allotments to date total \$1,550,000. The Bureau of Reclamation recommended \$500,000; the Bureau of the Budget \$400,000. The committee is proposing \$400,000 to expedite construction.

#### KEYHOLE DAM

Keyhole Dam will be located on the Belle Fourche River in the Bear Lodge mountains of eastern Wyoming. It will drain 1,910 square miles into a reservoir of 276,000 acre-feet capacity. Estimated cost of the project is only \$2,100,000 with irrigation features. The relatively low per acre-foot cost is explained by the unique Keyhole Dam site in the mountains. In addition to stopping flash floods, it will provide stock water and some irrigation for 150 miles of ranches in northeastern Wyoming and then provide supplemental water to the established Belle Fourche irrigation project in South Dakota. To date \$75,000 has been allotted for plans. The Bureau of Reclamation recommended \$500,000 at this time. The committee is proposing

\$200,000 which will initiate construction with about 10 percent of completed cost.

#### SHADEHILL DAM

Shadehill Dam is being constructed at the junction of the north and south forks of the Grand River in northwestern South Dakota. It will drain 3,070 square miles into a reservoir of 134,000 acre-feet capacity. Floods on the Grand River caused detailed dollar damages of \$625,000 in 1943, 1944, and 1945. Another flood this year is estimated to have caused losses of another \$350,000, and seriously threatened highway bridges only recently replaced and valued at \$75,000 and \$50,000. Some lives have been lost and heavy damages caused to Government-owned schools and other buildings at Little Eagle in the Standing Rock Indian reservation which will be protected by this dam. The water will be used for irrigation and the estimated cost of \$4,800,000 includes a distribution system. Allotments to date total \$545,000. The Reclamation Bureau recommended \$2,500,000 to expedite construction; the Budget Bureau nothing. The committee proposes adding \$300,000 to the \$520,000 made available by Congress in this year's regular bill for the Interior Department.

#### REPUBLICAN BASIN

Three dams, Bonny, Culbertson, and Enders, are proposed for appropriations of \$800,000, \$300,000, and \$700,000, respectively, in this bill, the amount in each case being the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. On Bonny, the Reclamation Bureau recommended \$1,000,000; on Culbertson and Enders, the recommendation was the same as that of the Budget Bureau.

Bonny is a new dam in eastern Colorado which will protect towns and important farm lands in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, as well as providing water for irrigation. It will drain 1,779 square miles into a reservoir of 118,000 acre-feet capacity. Total cost is estimated at \$25,000,000.

Culbertson Dam, together with Enders, Medicine Creek, and Bonny, will practically take charge of the headwaters of the troublesome Republican River where repeated floods have taken place and damaged much property. Culbertson will drain 1,893 square miles into a reservoir of 170,000 acre-feet capacity. Reservoir and irrigation works will cost \$38,000,000. To date \$250,000 has been allotted to plans and surveys. The \$300,000 requested will permit getting initial rights of way and preliminary construction.

Enders is to drain 2,240 square miles, will have 74,000 acre-feet capacity, will cost \$7,000,000, and has been allotted \$2,900,000, of which \$1,700,000 is carried in the current Interior bill. The additional \$700,000 is to expedite construction.

#### NARROWS DAM

Narrows Dam will be on the South Platte River in northeastern Colorado, draining 13,397 acres into a reservoir of 660,000 acre-feet capacity, estimated to cost \$20,000,000 with irrigation works. In addition to protecting important

towns and farm properties, the storage will provide water for irrigating a large body of land. The Bureau of Reclamation requested \$300,000 to initiate preliminary construction and the Budget Bureau concurred in this amount which the committee is proposing in this bill.

#### CEDAR BLUFF DAM

Cedar Bluff Dam is getting under way on the Smoky Hill River in central western Kansas. On a tributary of the Kansas River, like the dams on the Republican, this structure will protect valuable farm lands, highways, and towns, as well as contributing materially to lessening flood heights in Kansas City. It will drain 5,270 square miles into a 300,000 acre-foot reservoir. Total cost with irrigation is estimated at \$13,000,000, on which \$610,000 has been allotted to date. The Reclamation Bureau recommended \$700,000; the Budget Bureau \$500,000. The committee is proposing \$900,000 to expedite the actual construction of this important flood-control project.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, may I say that I am confident this entire group of projects will commend itself to anyone who is sincerely interested in flood control and water conservation in this country. For myself and for others who have worked for years to get a comprehensive program underway in the Missouri River Basin, I wish to say "thank you" to all persons in the Congress and downtown, who have contributed toward the progress that is registered by the items in this bill today.

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the people who live in the Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts of Iowa are grateful to the Committee on Appropriations for making an additional appropriation of \$1,000,000 possible for the Little Sioux River watershed soil conservation project during the fiscal year of 1948. This is in addition to the sum of \$141,500 previously appropriated for the fiscal year of 1948. The entire sum is now made available for actual work on the project which is already under way. My colleague, the gentleman from Iowa, Hon. BEN F. JENSEN, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee, and myself, who happens to be a member of the Committee on Agriculture, have been very active in urging this additional appropriation, and we therefore are highly pleased that our joint efforts have borne fruit in the passage of this bill. Now the good work of soil conservation in the Little Sioux River Valley can go forth without undue delay. There is nothing more important in agricultural Iowa than the conservation of its soil and the work being done in the Little Sioux Valley is already serving as a pattern for similar soil conservation projects throughout the country. I sincerely hope similar projects may be started in



other parts of Iowa soon so that we may eventually rid our great State of the flood hazards which have so seriously affected the production of food in our area during past years and this year in particular.

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

#### DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS SHIPS

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, when the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] was speaking on the very important matter of surplus ships and their disposal, a number of Members wanted to know how many ships are scheduled to be disposed of. The question, in my opinion, was not answered, and, as a member of the Deficiency Committee handling this matter, I feel it my duty to give some supplemental information in addition to the very valuable statements already made by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Regarding the number of vessels now on hand to be disposed of, I wish to state that, in reply to my question, Admiral Cochrane and Mr. Hunter stated that there are some 5,500 surplus vessels on hand presently, to which 1,778 will be added very shortly, making a total number of vessels to be sold or disposed of at approximately 7,278. With the exceptions of the LST and Liberty ships, these vessels are of 1,500 gross tonnage. Under the present plan, the committee was informed that the Commission will liquidate all of these ships by June 30, 1948.

In response to some inquiry as to the original cost of these ships and disposal price, I suggest the reading of the hearing, which is available for Members and which gives full information. However, to answer the question briefly, I will state that the committee was told that a Liberty ship originally costing about \$1,500,000 may bring around \$75,000 when sold as junk. An LST costs more than a Liberty ship, approximately \$1,700,000, and may also bring about seventy or seventy-five thousand dollars when sold as junk. It is now planned, according to the testimony, to advertise about 412 LST's and some other craft for sale as junk. There was some concern on the part of the membership of the committee over testimony which indicated that it will cost the taxpayer more for the operation of selling, caring for, maintaining, repairing, and guarding this gigantic fleet of surplus vessels than we will receive for them. The taxpayers have hundreds of millions of dollars invested in these ships, and although they represent the Victory fleet, I feel a better method of disposal could be launched upon immediately in order to preserve much of this gigantic investment. I have made several suggestions, and at this time I pass one of these suggestions on to the membership of the House for whatever it is worth.

This committee, of which I am a member, heard in great detail the officials who have charge of stock piling critical material which it is stated we will have to have in case of another emergency. This stock piling is the result of an act of

Congress and is authorized by law. This committee is now implementing that law with appropriations. This committee was privileged to read the secret document giving the names of the scarce materials which we will have to have and which we must now buy at very high prices to fill the requirements of this stock pile. Without divulging the names of these materials, I wish to state that I have gone over the list carefully. The number of materials run into the hundreds and the cost runs into billions of dollars. Many of these materials can be found on the very ships we are now about to junk or sell as scrap. Although the admirals assured us that these ships were very well screened and all the valuable material taken, I feel that another screening should be had and additional material taken from these ships and placed in the stock pile. Because we are handling these ships at a great loss and because I feel the scrap, steel, metals, and so forth, should also be placed in the stock pile, I suggest that all of these ships be preserved for some future use against a possible emergency.

My suggestions to some members of the committee was to have these ships cut into scrap and store this scrap iron and other material in various parts of the country in order that it can be put to use when the time arrives that it may be needed. This would not only eliminate the necessity of again having scrap drives over the country but would assure industry an instant supply of badly needed material. It could be used not only in case of emergency such as war but could be available for the manufacture of farm implements of which there is presently a great shortage. In our Federal prison institutions there are approximately 18,000 inmates. The Army and Navy have people detained in certain camps. It has been suggested that perhaps these could be used in some way to dismantle these ships and store this valuable material instead of junking it.

For the information of the House I include in my remarks the questions and answers on this very important subject, as developed in committee:

#### TIME REQUIRED TO DISPOSE OF VESSELS

Mr. STEFAN. May I ask you this question, Mr. Hunter: As I understand it, today you have in sight 7,278 vessels to be disposed of; that you have some 5,500 on hand, and probably 1,778 that are coming in, making a total of 7,278. Did I understand you to tell the chairman that you are going to liquidate the entire ship program this year?

Mr. HUNTER. Under the present plan, we will liquidate these ships by June 30, 1948.

Mr. STEFAN. 1948?

Mr. HUNTER. Yes. We are disposing of vessels as fast as we can with the resources available to us, and the marketability of the craft and the interest of people to buy.

Mr. STEFAN. The answer to the chairman's question as to whether it would cost more to dispose of and take care of these vessels than we will get out of them is there is still scrap that would be needed.

Admiral COCHRANE. Of course, we originally expected that we could sell them and bring in more funds.

Mr. STEFAN. I got that answer to the chairman's question that they were being held because of the scrap.

Admiral COCHRANE. The bulk of them would be sold.

#### NUMBER OF VESSELS TO BE DISPOSED OF

Mr. STEFAN. How many of the 7,278 can be sold? Can they be sold so as to get away from this concern of the chairman that they are going to cost more to sell than we will get out of them?

Mr. HUNTER. May I respond to that question?

Admiral COCHRANE. Yes, certainly.

Mr. HUNTER. In connection with the sales of these craft, the Maritime Commission, I believe, on July 14 of this year, gave authority to the managing director of the Purchasing and Sales Department, which position I occupy, to reduce the price on these vessels successively if needed, provided that no individual price reductions were made in excess of one-third of the prior price, with the idea of disposing of them as soon as possible.

Mr. STEFAN. What percentage of the 7,278 were to be sold and what percentage will be scrapped?

Mr. HUNTER. We believe that 7,000 will be sold.

Mr. STEFAN. Out of the 7,278?

Mr. HUNTER. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. What about the 278; are they to be scrapped?

Mr. HUNTER. That does not include the LST's which are large vessels and not small.

Mr. STEFAN. Then my figures are off?

Mr. HUNTER. Yes; the LST's come in.

Mr. STEFAN. Then there are more than 7,278 to be disposed of?

Mr. HUNTER. Involved in this question, but the LST's being in excess of 1,500 gross tons are handled as large vessels.

Mr. STEFAN. What is the total number of vessels to be disposed of in 1948, that you say you will dispose of by the end of June 1948? I have a total of 7,278.

Mr. HUNTER. Yes; plus 412 LST's.

Mr. STEFAN. Plus that number?

Mr. HUNTER. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. That has to be added to the 7,278?

Mr. HUNTER. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. So there are 7,690, total?

Mr. HUNTER. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. And you are going to sell 7,000; out of the 7,690 how many will be scrapped?

Mr. HUNTER. We anticipate that 690 will be scrapped.

Mr. STEFAN. You anticipate 690 will be?

Mr. HUNTER. And 412 sold by scrapping by the Maritime Commission, and the 278 returned to the Navy.

#### AMOUNT TO BE AVAILABLE IN 1948 FOR CARE OF SHIPS DECLARED SURPLUS

Mr. STEFAN. How much money are you going to have on hand for the care and disposal of these 7,690 ships for the fiscal year 1948?

Mr. HUNTER. In connection with sales?

Mr. STEFAN. Altogether the total amount to be available.

Mr. HUNTER. All that I have available to me in the Maritime Commission for the fiscal year 1948, covering the 7,278 vessels, is the present request, \$289,000, in round numbers, within the bill pending before the committee.

Mr. STEFAN. \$289,000?

Mr. HUNTER. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. The Navy gets what? I want the combined total, Mr. Hunter, of the whole appropriation for 1948 to liquidate the program by June 1948.

Mr. HUNTER. Yes; the last figure indicated by the chairman as the probable figure for the custody in the Navy was \$4,000,000.

Mr. STEFAN. Well, \$4,289,000 is the total amount to end, as of June 30, 1948, the program?

Mr. HUNTER. May I add this further item?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mr. HUNTER. As I said, the 412 LST's which are in my large vessel sales division are handled within that particular division and I do not have the specific dollar amount of sales to date.



Mr. STEFAN. But the committee can be assured that with an appropriation of \$4,289,000 this program will be liquidated by June 30, 1948?

Mr. HUNTER. I can only respond that I and the force under my jurisdiction are going to do their utmost so to do.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

[Mr. CURTIS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I trust that when the bill is read for amendment that the amendment I shall offer will be accepted. At this time of the session we are, of course, doing as previous Congresses have done, passing deficiencies and supplementals to fill the gaps that may have occurred.

One of these is the extension of the benefits of the Columbia River to the people who reside in the area drained by the Columbia River. Certainly if it must be that the Federal Government take a dominant place in the development of interstate streams, then those whose labors will refund these investments to the Federal Government should be allowed the availability of the power and the water and the other benefits accruing therefrom.

If we are to protect the Government's investment in such dams as Bonneville and Grand Coulee, it can only be through the sale of power, and, in order to properly sell it, it must be extended to those who so justly deserve it.

I shall offer an amendment to make up for a deficiency in the recently passed Interior appropriations bill. Because of this deficiency, many people living in several places in my district were denied these benefits, and I trust that the House in its wisdom will agree to the amendment.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that the committee has recommended appropriation of \$900,000 to begin construction of the important Moorhead Dam and Reservoir on the Powder River just north of the Montana-Wyoming line.

This is an extremely important flood-control, irrigation, and silt-control project, on one of the most important tributaries to the Yellowstone.

Plans for this reservoir contemplate that it will have a capacity of 390,000 acre-feet. This large storage will be an important factor in controlling the spring run-off on the Yellowstone River, as well as on the Powder River. Only this spring the county seat of Powder River County,

the city of Broadus, suffered floods from the river which could have been prevented to a large extent by this dam. These same flood waters contributed to the dangerous flood conditions in the Yellowstone between Glendive and the Missouri River, where much farm land and several small towns in both Montana and North Dakota suffered flood damage. And, of course, it will be a contribution to the flood-control problem of the entire basin. It is this sort of integrated development which is most needed in the Missouri Basin.

I would like to add that water stored by the Moorhead Reservoir will be available for the irrigation of some 42,600 acres of land lying in the valley floor in Montana. Numerous individual pumping plants will be used in the irrigation project.

While we are discussing flood control, I would like to call to the attention of the House, and particularly to the members of the Subcommittee on Civil Functions of the War Department, an addition which the Senate Appropriations Committee has made to that appropriations bill. I refer to an item of \$171,000 for flood control at Forsyth, Mont., on the Yellowstone River.

This is a project which has been authorized by the Congress, in the act of June 22, 1936, and which is badly needed to protect the city of Forsyth.

Had the Appropriations Committee seen fit to include funds requested for the Mission Dam in the bill now before the House, the Forsyth project might have been somewhat less urgent. The Mission Dam would provide flood protection for the valley. Without the Mission Dam, and with little hope for its construction in the near future, it is imperative that steps be taken at once to construct the levees, revetments, and other devices which alone can protect Forsyth from floods each year. I earnestly hope that the conferees for the House will agree to the inclusion of this item in the appropriation for War Department civil functions.

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to say something with reference to the appropriation for the Post Office Department. When the regular appropriation bill was before the House a few weeks ago, I thought then that the appropriation for the Post Office Department was inadequate and the fact that this supplemental bill had to be brought in so soon, has shown that the bill presented at that time was inadequate.

Mr. Chairman, the Post Office Department is, I think, without a doubt one of the very finest agencies of our Government. We have had good service for the most part in the postal service and we want to keep it good. More than that, we want to constantly improve the service. After the regular appropriation bill was disposed of a few weeks ago, I had several matters coming in the postal

service in the district which I have the honor to represent, wherein I was advised frankly that the Department did not have the money in sight to do certain things, even though the matters were well founded. One of the most glaring failures in the regular bill was the total inadequacy of the sum for rural routes. The bill allowed for almost no expansion in this respect whatsoever. I was also advised by the Department that under the regular bill there was little or no room for securing better rental post office quarters. This presented a serious problem because during the war many of the rented quarters had not been repaired due to a shortage of material and labor and in many cases the quarters were simply inadequate to the needs of the office.

I want to compliment the committee, Mr. Chairman, for bringing out this supplemental bill which, while it still does not make as much provision for some vital phases of our postal service as experience may show necessary, yet it does materially strengthen the Department and place it in a position to render better service. I am glad that the majority leadership has yielded to the request of the Department to make more adequate provisions for the great postal service, even though, as I said, experience in the next fiscal year may show still a shortage of funds. I am particularly impressed with the view that even the \$2,000,000 carried in this supplemental bill will prove to be inadequate to meet the expansion which may be necessary in the rural delivery service. Certainly this branch of the service has been a great contributing factor to the education, peace, and happiness of the people. Only those who have lived in a rural community, such as I was born and reared in, can appreciate the value of this service. I wish very much the committee could have seen fit to increase this sum beyond the sum specified in the bill. If I have an opportunity to vote for more, I will certainly do so. I have always strongly supported the postal service and I shall continue to do so.

(Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to a particular item in this legislation dealing with the loyalty program. You are appropriating in this bill some \$16,000,000 without legislation to implement or support the program. I realize there are difficulties that have arisen with respect to this matter, but I do want to call to your attention for a brief moment the fact that an appropriation is being brought to the floor of the House notwithstanding the fact that you do not have legislation to support it.

I am not going to object to it on that ground. If the money should be expended, it ought to go through. Especially since we are so near the end of the session. Over and over again Members in this House have criticized, and rightly so, bills appropriating money without authorization of law.



That is what you are doing when you vote for this item of more than \$16,000,000 included in this bill. This House, did by substantial majority, pass legislation—known as the loyalty bill, that provided substantive law to support this kind of appropriation. The House did well in passing that legislation. We have talked time and again on the platform and over the radio about the administration doing things by Executive order instead of by law. Here is a glaring example of that very thing. These funds are to carry out provisions of an Executive order, dealing with the very important problem of loyalty in Government employment. The President issues an order, that can be modified or changed, by further Executive order, and you have nothing to say about it.

There are some cases where minor matters may be handled, for purposes of expedition, where Executive decrees may be in order.

Here, you are dealing with the very important problem of loyal employees in Government. I say to you it is unfair to the country and to the employees to permit such an important matter to be handled by the order of one man and directed by a commission within the Government.

I wonder if you realize how the matter of loyalty in Government has been handled. At least you know it has been most unsatisfactory. Under this Executive order it should be better, but I call attention to the fact that an Executive order is always subject to change. In fact, the present order has already been modified once.

I can well understand why the Civil Service Commission is anxious to deal with the problem by Executive order. That is the policy of the Commission. I do not think, in dealing with this question the Commission's record in handling this particular problem has been particularly commendable.

I am not going to oppose the appropriation, mainly for the reason that most of the funds are to go to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who, if its agents have the right kind of cooperations, will do a good job. Furthermore, the Commission cannot continue to complain that it does not have funds with which to handle the problem. It is my understanding that when substantive legislation on this subject matter is adopted, the funds appropriated hereunder will be used in support of such legislation.

I want to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee, who has brought to the floor today a bill which appropriates millions of dollars, whether or not we can be protected in the event that legislation passes the House and Senate so that this matter may be dealt with in a legislative manner.

Mr. TABER. The activities that have been provided for here are the items relating to the FBI's check of employees for loyalty. That would be required either under the Executive order or the bill which was passed by the House. We have also appropriated a small sum, \$3,500,000, for the purpose of taking care of the operations of the Civil Service

Commission that would be required in connection with the FBI investigation. There are not enough funds provided to permit them to set up these loyalty boards. In any event, the funds provided for the FBI would be available if the situation should be that the loyalty bill should become law. That would be available if the bill should pass for what operations they would have to perform under that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute, which is all the time remaining.

Mr. REES. I want to be assured that in the event of the passage of this legislation, funds hereunder would be used to support the legislation passed by this Congress dealing with this very important problem. I do not object to the legislation, because what I want done is to see that the FBI does a good job, and I want to be sure that the thing is done in a proper manner.

Mr. Chairman, a great deal of propaganda has been spread and many misstatements have been made, in opposition to the loyalty bill that passed the House and is now referred to a committee in the other body.

They talk about safeguards for the employees and the public. I challenge anyone who has carefully read and studied both the order and the legislation to show me wherein either the employee or public is protected better under the Executive order than under the bill. Those who oppose the legislation all talk in generalities.

I wish I had time to go into detail and I do not want to burden this House with a lot of repetition but in view of the fact that this House did pass the loyalty bill by a very substantial majority, I feel I should set forth, briefly, the main comparisons between the Executive order and the loyalty bill.

(a) The bill authorizes a loyalty program by law having the same standards and objectives as the loyalty Executive order. Substantive law is necessary before appropriations can be made for this purpose.

(b) The bill contains important basic safeguards omitted from the Executive order and nonexistent at the present time. These are: First, an appeal procedure to a bipartisan board named by the President and approved by the Senate; second, in the bill disloyalty must be shown by a preponderance of the evidence rather than upon the basis of a reasonable doubt as in the Executive order; third, the bill provides one standard of loyalty applied by one board rather than allowing decisions on loyalty to be made by 57 different departments and agencies of the Government; fourth, under the bill FBI conducts all loyalty investigations, but not under the Executive order; and, fifth, the Executive order may be changed at any time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE].

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, the committee chairman and myself have differed as to the manner in which we should rid our Government of subversive and disloyal elements, but we are in agreement that action should be taken. I feel that the committee has been extremely wise in appropriating this money. I do, however, want to call attention to the fact that the job contemplated under the Executive Order of the President, No. 9835, cannot be fully carried out with this amount of money, and that you cannot expect the Civil Service Commission or the FBI to do the job that is placed upon them under the provisions of that Executive order. Probably there will be criticism that they have not done the job that they should do. I want you to realize that a great deal of that, perhaps, will be because of the lack of funds. I am sure all of us have the same idea. That is, that we would like to get rid of disloyal or subversive people. The question of how we shall do it is left to this Congress. But until we have legislation, then I think the Congress ought to enthusiastically support the noble efforts of the President and give him whatever funds are necessary to discharge those responsibilities. I hope you will not criticize the Civil Service Commission for not doing the kind of job it should do, because of the lack of funds made available in this bill.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. SNYDER. It seems to me a peculiar thing that we have to appropriate money to get disloyal people out of the Government employ. If these agencies were on the job they would know who these disloyal people are and they could get rid of them in the regular course of business without even appropriating 1 cent for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the Clerk may read.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the reading of the bill is waived, and is open for amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Brown of Ohio: On page 3, line 10, after the comma, strike out "\$500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000."

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I do not find it easy to be in disagreement with the action of the committee in setting up the appropriation for this particular item. I wish, however, to explain this amendment to you, if I may, and would like to have your attention for just a few minutes.

This Congress, by unanimous vote of a House committee and a Senate committee, and by the unanimous vote of both the House and the Senate, enacted legislation to set up a special commission, on an absolutely bi-partisan basis, in which the Government would be represented by six members, four from the



Congress, on a bipartisan basis, and two from the Executive branch of the Government, and in which the general public would be represented by six private citizens, divided evenly as far as politics is concerned. The President promptly signed this bill, and issued a statement saying this Commission and activity were both long overdue.

The Speaker of this House prevailed upon former President Hoover to take a position on the Commission. The President of the United States appointed James Forrestal, the new Secretary of Defense. He appointed George H. Meade, a great industrialist. He appointed the former Under Secretary of State, Dean Acheson. He appointed Mr. Flemming, the head of the Civil Service Commission. The President pro tempore of the Senate named former Ambassador Kennedy and Dr. Pollack of the University of Michigan. This is a serious job that is to be done. The Commission will be called together and organized immediately after Labor Day, and expects to start its work then. It cannot do its work properly on \$500,000 between the first of September and early in January.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The resolution was agreed to unanimously by the Committee on Expenditures and there was no necessity of any hearings being held. Every Member was impressed by a reading of the resolution and his own knowledge and experience here of the importance and necessity of such a Commission. I wanted to ask the gentleman this question: This Commission has a plan for the next year and a half and its budget has got to be planned now. Is not that correct?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It will have to make its plans when it convenes in September. It was impossible, of course, to appear before the committee and give an accurate estimated budget because the Commission had not yet met; nevertheless, at the direction of Chairman TABER and seven members of the Commission, I appeared before the Appropriations Subcommittee to submit a request for an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

I have an idea in my mind that Herbert Hoover, Joe Kennedy, the former Ambassador, that Mr. Howe, the former assistant to President Roosevelt, that Jim Forrestal, that none of these men, are going to waste any of this money and that they can be trusted with the million dollars. If they do not need that much I think I can assure you that they are not going to waste it between now and January, but if they feel that they do need it, then it is necessary for them to have it.

I want to point out one more thing about this legislation. We have passed a budget of something like \$37,000,000,000. We have a budget estimate in this bill of \$220,000,000-plus, with a recommended appropriation of over \$100,000,000, and yet we want to give only one-half of 1 percent of this latter amount for this great commission made up of outstanding citizens—with the exception

perhaps of one appointed from the House, to begin this great work, to make a study of 1,141 agencies of Government having the rank of bureau or equivalent, and some 2,300 other divisions of the Government. I doubt you can make a good study or a proper survey, and bring about any economy or efficiency by spending less than \$15 on each agency.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am sympathetic to the gentleman's project and what he is trying to do. I think he has a great field where he can save the Government a great many million dollars. Perhaps it would help his cause if he would tell us how he expects to use that additional sum of \$500,000.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Certainly. This commission and the individual members expect to plan, and are working out plans before the commission is even called together, to set up a staff that will go into the various agencies and divisions of government, make a careful study of each, and then bring accurate information before this commission sitting, as it were, as a board of directors of a great corporation. There is no greater corporation in the world than the United States Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. In order to do that I suppose you have to have a staff working in the various and sundry departments simultaneously. It would require a large staff?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That is right. We have to prepare the report of findings and hand it in to the Congress by January 1949. The study and investigation has to be completed within a year from the first of next November, I would say, because it will take 2 or 3 months for the Commission to reach its final decisions and prepare its report.

Mr. McCORMACK. And the staff must be the best that can be obtained? They have to be highly qualified persons?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes; we have to take them from industry and elsewhere all over America, and get the best men for this job that we can find.

Mr. McCORMACK. And they have to be compensated commensurate with their ability and there are ones that will have to make a sacrifice in order to work during this period?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It is thought some of the men that will head studies of various departments will give their time, but we will still have to have a paid staff on down the line.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Will the gentleman tell the committee whether the Commission has held an organizational meeting?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No. I just explained to the House that the Commission will actually begin work following its organization right after Labor Day. But Commission members are already at work, they are passing between themselves suggestions and ideas so they will be able to start work quickly then, because the President said he wanted them to begin as soon as they could. I talked to the White House this week about this very matter. I know the President is anxious to have this great work done because it will be of great benefit to the Congress, and it will be of great benefit to the President if it brings in any reorganization plans.

What can it harm to vote this \$1,000,000 now? All of you can agree that men of the type on the Commission are not going to spend the money if they do not need it. They are not going to waste it. I believe you can trust this group of men with this extra \$500,000 I am asking. They will either spend it wisely or, if they do not need it, they will not spend it at all. It seems to me common sense not to handcuff them, not to shackle them, not to strangle this investigation at the very outset.

Mr. McCORMACK. The complexion of the Commission is that it is a very strong Commission of outstanding men and the appropriation of a million dollars would be a message to them of the support of the Congress in giving them the machinery to go ahead and do a real job, and would also convey to the country the fact we want them to do a real job?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes. It would show the people that the Congress had confidence in this Commission.

I hope that the committee can accept this amendment. Certainly it should be adopted. It is very important that it be adopted. You may destroy the usefulness of this Commission in its very inception by this action unless you make this amount at least \$1,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown].

Mr. Chairman, it is not a pleasant thing to have to rise to oppose an amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, but when the Appropriations Committee has gone into the thing and spent a very considerable time on it, tried to analyze what the picture is, has provided \$500,000 for this activity out of recognition for the high character of the men who have been appointed to serve on this Commission, and when we have provided amply, as we shall demonstrate to you beyond any question for this activity, I feel it is my duty to come here and stand up for a fair amount instead of being stampeded. I think the House and the country is entitled to know what the picture is. Let me say to you that no large salaries can be paid by this Commission. The Commission has the power under the civil-service law and the Classification Act to fix the salaries of the employees of that Commission. That is provided in section 7 of the law under which they are to be appointed. They are not allowed to go out and employ people indiscriminately and in violation



of the provisions of the civil-service law. The highest rate that could be paid on a WAE, that is, when and as employed basis, would be \$38 a day. Expenses, of course, could be paid.

But, assume that they have 100 people on the roll from the first of September to the first of February, when we will be here and can get a real picture of what they might have in mind—and we have no picture as the thing is presented to us—assuming that they have 100 at that rate, and that is double the average rate on the Government pay roll, that would be approximately \$50,000 a month or \$250,000. Now, it is apparent from that analysis that they do not need anywhere as much as \$500,000, and we have provided amply and liberally for them, and way beyond what they probably will need. I regret that they approach the problem on the basis of trying to get more money when we have amply and adequately provided for them.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman states that 100 persons can do this job.

Mr. TABER. Oh, no.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Or that 100 persons would use \$50,000 a month. Does the gentleman have any idea that you can make a survey and a study of this Government and get complete information on all the various agencies of this Government with 100 people or 200 people altogether?

Mr. TABER. I do not believe that you can get any kind of a satisfactory staff that will work and have it going before the first of February beyond that number, and I do not believe that any thinking man who has had experience with the operations of the Government would feel that way.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman think that the former President of the United States, the only living ex-President, has any experience with the Government, or knows anything about organization?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman think that the Secretary of the Navy knows anything about it?

Mr. TABER. Yes; and that is why I do not believe they would get beyond the figure, because I think they would then realize the practical situation of what they were doing.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Well, it is just too bad that they do not agree with the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. There has been no evidence to that effect.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman question my integrity and the testimony that I gave at their instructions?

Mr. TABER. Oh, no; not a bit.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Well then, I would not say that there has been no evidence of that.

Mr. TABER. Well, I do not believe that they had any gathering or that they have made any attempt to lay out the job as yet. That is not the information that was given to us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this amendment should be adopted. I think my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has made out a complete case in support of the amendment in the remarks he made in opposition to it. The gentleman said, as I remember, that 100 persons could do the job.

Mr. TABER. Oh, no; I did not say that. I said I did not believe they could build their staff up beyond an average of 100 for the first 5 months.

Mr. McCORMACK. We will take that statement, but of course they have to plan for a year and a half. A commission of this type has to have the money to make its plans for its duration. Suppose you have an average of 100 persons. You have to have some very able persons on this staff. The average salary of this staff is not going to be \$3,000. You have to have specialists.

Mr. TABER. Oh, I allowed six, and that is as far as they could go on an average under the statute they are operating under.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman overlooks the fact that there are expenses other than salaries. The gentleman has allowed \$500,000. With 100 persons, that is an average of \$5,000 for salary. With the character of specialists who have to be employed in this service, even under civil-service classifications, the average salary of the specialized help would and should run substantially in excess of five or six thousand dollars. I would say it would be around \$8,000 on an average.

A former President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, is a member of this Commission. It seems to me, having in mind the importance of the Commission and the complexion of it, that the House, particularly my friends on the Republican side, ought to be glad of the opportunity to show the confidence they have in the personnel of this Commission, particularly the one who is a former President of the United States, who in his day was the leader of his party, and who is one of the outstanding leaders of the party today.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Does not the gentleman believe we have got into the bad habit in the last 5 or 6 years of giving all the committees all the money they want? We are afraid we might contaminate the Republicans, and we do not want to do that.

Mr. McCORMACK. Speaking on the question of contamination, not on the gentleman's observation, because he covers the whole field, the whole world, and it would take an hour to answer him, I have seen some very strange situations of contamination this year where responsibility has been placed on my friends who for 14 years were in the minority.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman could not explain in 10 years all the extravagance

the administration has gone into since 1932. That could never be explained.

Mr. McCORMACK. I could not explain to the satisfaction of my friend if I were to live a thousand years why I and others in past years voted for human beings rather than for big business.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania is asking some irrelevant questions, but, getting back to the issue, it seems to me that the House ought to show its confidence in the membership of this Commission by voting for this amendment. It will enable the Commission to plan for a year and a half ahead. It is good, sound business to allow that to be done. I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have frequently been told when I was troubled in mind that time heals everything. What a wonderful thing it is on this day to find the former majority leader, the present Democratic whip, extolling the virtues of former President Hoover—magnificent. The gentleman has stated in the well of the House time and time again, and I have heard it day in and day out, about the Hoover depression. That poor man has taken more abuse than perhaps any man in American history.

I am glad to note that at long last my good friend from Massachusetts has cast out of his mind that sort of attitude and now seeks to base his request for support of the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio on the fact that this Commission is now dignified by the membership of one of America's greatest citizens. I hope the gentleman will continue to recognize the great service which the only living ex-President is rendering to the people of America and the world.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. My friend has made a statement which the record will show is not correct. I have never defamed any man, whether he was President or not. I have never defamed the President of the United States. You never heard me make a personal reference to any President, and I have always referred to Mr. Hoover when I had occasion to use his name as the former President of the United States after he was out of office.

Mr. KEEFE. Now you get the suavity of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further for that sort of talk. I have been here 8 or 9 years and I do not have a faulty memory with regard to those things. Everybody in the House is laughing at that statement, including the gentleman himself, because he knows that if there is any man in the country who has been ridiculed and reviled and his record as President of the United States held up to ridicule time and time again on the floor of the House by your party and members of your party, that man is the distinguished man, Mr. Herbert Hoover, ex-President of the United States, whom you are now extolling as a man of the greatest ability to serve on this com-



mittee and make a recommendation to the President of the United States.

I simply say that time does cure everything.

The question before us is a very simple one so far as I am personally concerned. I have no objection to it being a million dollars because the Committee on Appropriations has very definitely stated that they will see to it that this committee has every dollar necessary to enable it to function in compliance with orderly appropriation procedure. The Deficiency Committee simply said, "Here is the \$500,000. You are not going to get organized until the 1st of September. Go ahead and obligate and get yourselves in shape, and the committee will see to it that you have \$2,000,000 or \$5,000,000 if it is necessary to do a job."

My good friend from Ohio knows that and so does the gentleman from Massachusetts and every Member of this House knows it. There is no attempt on the part of the Committee on Appropriations in any sense to belabor or belittle or slap in the face or knock down this committee for which we all have the highest regard.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Of course, the gentleman also understands that the Committee on Appropriations of the House will not be functioning again before next January while this Commission will be attempting to function for about 4 or 5 months.

Mr. KEEFE. I think that is true. The gentleman, however, has made his point perfectly clear. I want to see this committee function. So far as I am concerned, I want to say that the Deficiency Committee, of which I am a member, never had any attitude of belaboring or cutting down or hamstringing its activities. The committee wants this legally constituted committee to function and to function properly and see to it that it gets every cent it needs. But I think it ought to be able to come in here after the first of January when it is organized and then say to the Committee on Appropriations, "Here is our program." You may need \$1,500,000 or you may need \$2,000,000. That is the time to ask for it.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I feel that the committee is entitled to more explanation regarding this amendment. The committee should know that only one witness appeared before the committee requesting \$1,000,000 for this Commission. There was no justification and no figures or details were given. We were merely asked to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the Commission. We were told that the former President of the United States, the Honorable Herbert Hoover, would be one of the members. Other names were also mentioned. However, I had the information that the Commission was not yet named and not yet formed. Not one employee had yet been selected and it would be several months in my opinion before the Commission could be organized and before any plan could be decided upon. It would be at least the 1st of

September or perhaps later before any expenditures could be made. The committee has had considerable experience in these kind of matters and some members felt that perhaps \$50,000 would be sufficient for the remainder of this year and that when Congress returns next January the Commission would have some idea of what they were going to do and how many employees they would have to engage and then the Commission could come before Congress and make requests for funds on the basis of real knowledge. It is unfair to appropriate the people's money for proposed programs which are not backed by real justification. Therefore the committee at first reached a figure of \$400,000 for this item. After more discussion and more study I offered a motion in committee to increase the \$400,000 to \$500,000 because I felt this amount would give the Commission a large leeway to make future plans. This motion carried. I do feel, however, that \$1,000,000 is a large amount of money and that if we could save that amount at this time it would be one step toward effecting the economy that the people of the country are demanding of Congress today.

The action of the committee in cutting the request in half was in no way intended to cast reflection upon any of the individuals reported to be the members of this very important Commission. The announcement that the former President of the United States, Mr. Hoover, would be one of the members of the Commission met with much approval by all members of the committee, and it was gratifying to learn the unanimity of the members of the committee in their high regard and respect for the great ability of our former President. The committee was also gratified to hear the names of other distinguished men who we are told will make up the membership of this Commission. We are all hopeful that this Commission will make it possible to mold public opinion in America in such a way as to eliminate obsolescence in Government business and bring about real efficiency and real economy. The amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we cannot get an agreement to close debate on this amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANNON. Reserving the right to object, I trust we will have 5 minutes on this side.

Mr. TABER. I saw only three Members standing, including the gentleman.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate close in 15 minutes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, when the history of the Eightieth Congress is written, I do not think there will be a more important piece of legislation that we have passed than the establishment of this special high-class Commission to study and untangle the scrambled lines of administrative procedure of this massive Government of ours.

I do not believe that democracy can survive in the future unless a careful analytical study, comprehensively made by men of capacity to bring about a real reorganization of the Government, is made.

I have sat here during the closing days of this session, when congressional committees have been granted a hundred thousand dollars to study one single problem. Yet, here we have a high-grade Commission, including men of great standing and capacity, chosen to study the most mammoth enterprise in the world's history, a hundred times bigger than General Motors, Ford, and A. T. & T., all rolled into one, and we refuse to start them out with sufficient money to do the job.

As a business man I think one fundamental rule always applies, and that is you get exactly what you pay for. An important job demands the best men available. If you want a \$400,000 or a \$500,000 study and investigation of this vast \$37,000,000,000 Government, then cut the cloth too close and you will get just that. This Commission, made up of men of great ability, if they feel that the Congress wants only a \$500,000 investigation, they will cut the cloth to fit and they will not proceed to set up the organization of the specialists, experts, and analysts necessary to go into every phase of this Federal Government of ours and come up with the kind of recommendation that the Congress can depend on and act on. Money spent on this study will save many hundred times its amount if agencies and bureau duplications can be eliminated.

I feel this will be the greatest move for economy that the Eightieth Congress could make, to give this group money enough to do the job and start them off with money enough so that they can set up an organization that will do the job. I feel that we can give the \$1,000,000 that has been asked for, confident that men like former President Hoover, Jim Forrestal, and the others will return to the Treasury every single red penny that is not necessary to bring about an effective examination and study of the Government organization.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have been in Congress quite a number of years. I have seen many commissions established, some with \$10,000 to spend and others with ten times that amount. I have also seen the reports they have brought back to Congress and frequently the report of the \$10,000 committee or commission has been better than the ones that received



ten times that much. So it is not the amount of money they have as to whether it will be better by having \$500,000 or \$1,000,000, both sums are extremely large.

We have brought into this picture now ex-President Hoover. Everybody knows he will do his duty as a sound American and I believe every man who has been appointed to this Commission will do likewise, but \$500,000 to start a job like this, even though it is a big job, is a lot of money. It is a lot of money in any man's language. If a man knows he has only \$500 to spend, he will be more careful than if he knows he has a thousand. Likewise with a commission.

If it has \$500,000 to spend they too will be more careful than they would if they knew they had a million dollars to spend. It is a lot of money. They will keep their eyes on what is happening and they certainly can do a lot of work with that amount of money. The thing that tickles me in the wrong spot, however, is the fact that the gentleman from Massachusetts, the minority leader, tries to dig the Republican Party on spending. Just let me show you what his party has been doing since they took office in 1933—and I have been here most of that time. Oh, his spending record is of the highest; I mean the greatest, you know how they have spent the country into prosperity. Oh, what a joy ride. But remember we have the debt—it is here for the taxpayers to pay or go broke. We have only one honest, honorable thing to do—buckle our belt and have economy in Government and now pay for the joy ride, to the tune of 250 billions and more.

In 1933 we were in the red about \$20,000,000,000. The first year after the New Deal came in there was a deficit of \$1,784,000,000.

In 1934 the New Deal had a deficit of \$2,895,000,000; in 1935 the New Deal had a deficit of \$3,210,000,000; in 1936 they had a deficit of \$4,550,000,000; in 1938 they had a deficit of \$3,143,000,000; in 1939 the New Deal had a deficit of \$1,384,000,000 and in 1940 they had a deficit of \$3,862,000,000.

This means they raised the national debt to over \$40,000,000,000 in 7 years time, a time when we were supposed to be at peace. Then, of course, the war came on and the amount jumped by leaps and bounds. During the time the Democratic administration was in power they did not know what a balanced budget was until this year of 1947 and if we had not had an election last fall, in November, at which time a Republican Congress was elected, we would be in the red this year. Would not that have been a further national calamity?

Now you can see what a majority of the Republicans are trying to do. We are trying to economize. I take my hat off to this Appropriations Committee. The chairman of that committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and every member of the Appropriations Committee is trying to cut down in every way possible so that we can give a good account for every dollar of the taxpayers' money that we spend. That is what we want to do here.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this Committee backs up the Appropriations Commit-

tee, which can only do what the membership of the House wants it to do, and backs it up in economy. If this commission needs more money later on, it can get the money.

Mr. Chairman, today we have full employment in this country. Everybody is working; everybody is busy. When we adjourn this commission will have full sway in going through these Government departments. They can get the aid and assistance of the departments and the committee. They ought to be able to get the aid and assistance of many men in the departments because they will not be coming up here on the Hill to answer a lot of questions for Members of Congress and congressional committees.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this Committee will support the recommendation made by the Appropriations Committee and vote down this amendment for \$500,000.

Be wise and economize.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am surprised at this difference of opinion among our brethren on the other side of the House with reference on a question relating to the expenditure of money. Up to this time when a question arose as to the spending money in the service of the House they have always resolved the matter by agreeing on the highest figure. I naturally took it for granted that they would follow the usual procedure in this instance.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. That only applies to money spent abroad, not money spent for internal improvement such as rural electrification and rural free delivery.

Mr. CANNON. It certainly includes all money spent by the House on itself.

Mr. Chairman, may I say very sincerely that I am much impressed with both the purpose and personnel of this important commission. I have the greatest confidence in the gentleman from Ohio and in his associates on that commission. But I would not rush in where angels fear to tread and intervene in a family controversy over on that side of the aisle. So let me say I will assume a neutral position and permit them to settle the matter among themselves. However with this reservation: The character and duties of men who will compose this commission are such that they well not be in a position to render continued, sustained service such as will be required on a long and intricate investigation such as is proposed here.

Necessarily they will have to leave the details largely to their staff, and they will merely supervise the work. So, I would like to remind them that in the selection of the staff, those who must be depended on to really do the work, it is incumbent on them to select men of ability who will render a nonpartisan and impartial service, because if they do not, the report will be worthless and a vast amount of time and money will have

been wasted. This is a matter in which we should have men of the highest caliber and of the most disinterested impartiality, and with that reservation, Mr. Chairman, I am glad to support the gentleman from Ohio and his Commission, and I am anxious to cooperate in adequately implementing their work.

But, whether it takes \$1,000,000 or \$500,000 or \$250,000 we must necessarily leave to the decision of the other side of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BROWN of Ohio) there were—ayes 54, noes 56.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. TABER and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 80, noes 72.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HORAN: On page 7, after line 12, insert "For an additional amount for the Bonneville Power Administration for the same objects as contained under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1948, to cover service connections in northeast Washington, \$405,685."

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, when the Interior Department appropriations bill finally got through conference it contained some \$13,500,000 for the Bonneville Power Administration, which distributes the power generated at Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams. When the conference report was reported to the floor it was discovered that a provision that would have served the small users in my district and in other parts of the area which had been inserted by Senate had been stricken out in the conference. An effort was made here to restore that item, without success.

On yesterday I appeared before the deficiency subcommittee holding hearings on the second supplemental appropriation bill and explained the effect of the action of the conference on the Interior Department appropriation bill. Both I and my colleague from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] were very well received. I was informed this morning at the meeting of the whole committee that the item I seek to have here inserted had been taken care of on the Senate side. I checked with the Senate. It is the only one that has been left out. I know the disposition on the part of the subcommittee is to be sympathetic with this item. I call your attention to this item now because it is my understanding that this omission is a complete oversight.

Most of the generating sites in the whole Columbia River are in the district affected by this omission. The inclusion of this amount will serve one city and two counties in my district, which, because of their geographical location, are somewhat isolated. They are sparsely populated, and the people in these counties have gotten together to set up their



own distributing system in order to also share in the power generated on the Columbia River. It will serve also three small REA's. This construction is under way now in this area, but the effect of this Interior appropriation will be to stop all construction and deprive these small people of what I think is justly theirs. This is self-liquidating, and this money will be returned to the Treasury.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. As I understand it, the power necessary to supply those areas is now being generated at the Grand Coulee Dam, and unless these lines are provided those people will be denied its use.

Mr. HORAN. That is right.

I hope the Committee will agree to the inclusion of this amendment. I might say I personally feel it is an oversight. I feel that way because other items which were considered in the deficiency committee yesterday were allowed on the Senate side. I think these people are entirely justified in their claims upon this power. I hope the Committee in its wisdom and in justice will allow this item.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this was not included in full in the Interior bill as it came to the House nor as it went out of the House. No amendment was offered to try to include it. It went to the Senate and all of those items went out and a large grid was put in costing about \$5,000,000 for power construction at Bonneville. After they had a conference lasting a couple of weeks they worked out a program and came back here.

I do not see how the House can go ahead and put in a lot of other items for special interests in special districts. I think it is about time that we began to do business and have it over with. I do not believe we ought to increase any appropriation at this time or go ahead with anything of that kind.

I did not tell the gentleman from Washington that this was put in in the Senate. I told him that I understood the Senate had put an item in. I did not tell him that it was in. All I knew was what was in the newspaper. He went over to the Senate. But I hope the House will not add this item to the bill. It was not in the bill the way it came from the House, except a very small item. I do not think we should go ahead and upset a conference report that was adopted 2 or 3 days ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to get into the crossfire of this family row now raging on the Republican side between the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], but I do want to discuss this amendment.

When the Grand Coulee Dam was being built, there were certain interests that wanted to cut it off and make it a low

dam. I led the fight to complete the dam, in order to supply that area with cheap electricity for all time to come. I voted with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] a few moments ago against the extra million dollars for the European joy ride that seems to be very, very popular just now.

For that reason, I suggest that Members go home and face the farmers rather than go abroad and listen to people talk they cannot understand.

But here is something that vitally affects the people of the Grand Coulee area. They are entitled to this service. I, for one, shall support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] to provide these lines. It is absolutely useless to build a dam and refuse to build transmission lines.

Oh, I know that is the old scheme of the Power Trust. That is what they tried to do with Muscle Shoals. They were buying power at Muscle Shoals at 1.59 mills a kilowatt-hour 15 years ago, and selling it in sight of the dam at 10 cents a kilowatt-hour. As far as I am concerned, I do not intend for them to get their hands on this power at the Grand Coulee Dam. All this stuff about turning it over to them at the bus bar you might as well forget, because the American people are going to demand the benefits of their water power. It is public power and should be used for the use of all the people.

The people of Washington are not looking to me to protect their interests, but they are Americans. They live within the area to be served by the Grand Coulee Dam. I voted for money to construct that great dam, and the only way we can ever hope to pay for it is by selling the power to the people of that area. You cannot distribute that power without transmission lines. I was utterly shocked the other day when the House turned down transmission lines for the State of Oregon, who wanted to connect up with the Bonneville Dam.

Now, if that is the program you want to follow, I want to say that I shall not go along with it, but I shall vote for this additional fund, which is less than half what you just appropriated at one fell swoop for additional money for this international program you have set up here that is just leading us on and on into unlimited expenses and probably into international complications.

I shall vote for this amendment, and I hope every other Member of the House will do the same thing, because the people of that area are entitled to the benefits of this great development. The Grand Coulee is the greatest dam on earth today from the standpoint of power generation. The people of that area, as I said, are entitled to its benefits. I think we should see to it that they get those benefits. The way to do it is to provide these transmission lines for that purpose.

I hope the gentleman's amendment will prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HORAN) there were—ayes 31, noes 49.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 9, line 10, strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, it seems that the rural people are being overlooked, not only in providing rural electrification, but also in providing rural free delivery.

I am offering this amendment simply to restore the amount that was asked for by the Bureau of the Budget, \$2,500,000, which the committee has cut down to \$2,000,000.

Every Member of Congress who represents a rural district is getting appeals for the extension of rural routes, and when they send them down to the department and get them approved, the Department comes back and says that it does not know when it can put them into effect because it has not the funds. Yet here, while we are spending billions in Europe, the committee cuts this amount from \$2,500,000 recommended by the budget to \$2,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, it is an awfully hard matter to get attention when you are speaking for the American farmers. I do not blame some of the Members for wanting to go to Europe on these trips instead of going back home and facing the farmers and their wives, after what has been done in this House, because, believe me, you are going to hear from them when they read the record you made here on rural electrification the other day, and then read this RECORD where you have cut down the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget for rural free delivery for extending mail service to the farm homes of the Nation.

I am offering an amendment merely to raise the amount to what the budget recommended. In my opinion even that will not be sufficient, but it will be an improvement certainly over the \$2,000,000 provided by the committee.

The time has come when if we are going to maintain this Government and the American way of life, you are going to have to see to it that the people in the rural districts are provided with those necessities and conveniences that are enjoyed elsewhere in the world, and the one thing they are most interested in, outside of rural electrification, is getting the mail to their doors.

If we are going to provide free delivery to one person we should provide it to all. These routes have already been approved. If you do not believe it go down to the Department and find out; and just why, in the name of common sense, this committee would take it on itself to cut this amount from \$2,500,000 down to \$2,000,000 when even \$2,500,000 is not sufficient, I cannot understand. I hope the House will adopt my amendment providing these



additional funds to take the mail to the farm homes of the Nation.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. Chairman, may I point out to the Committee briefly that the Appropriations Committee has provided \$129,000,000 in the regular 1948 supply bill for this item. The \$2,000,000 herein provided today is in addition to that amount and covers in large part moneys for accumulated leave. The subcommittee in charge of Post Office appropriations unanimously agreed that this is sufficient to carry the Department through the fiscal year. The amendment on which we are to vote should be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 26, noes 58.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DONDERO, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 47, noes 63.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 147, nays 234, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 130]

YEAS—147

|                  |              |              |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Albert           | Bloom        | Coffin       |
| Allen, Calif.    | Boggs, La.   | Cole, Kans.  |
| Allen, La.       | Boykin       | Cookey       |
| Anderson, Calif. | Brown, Ga.   | Cooper       |
| Andersen         | Buchanan     | Corbett      |
| August H.        | Burke        | Cox          |
| Angel            | Burleson     | Cravens      |
| Banta            | Byrne, N. Y. | Davis, Ga.   |
| Bender           | Camp         | Davis, Tenn. |
| Bennett, Mich.   | Carroll      | Dawson, Ill. |
| Bennett, Mo.     | Chenoweth    | Deane        |
| Bishop           | Clippinger   | Delaney      |

|                 |                |               |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Dingell         | Jones, Wash.   | Passman       |
| Donohue         | Karsten, Mo.   | Patman        |
| Dorn            | Kefauver       | Patterson     |
| Douglas         | Kennedy        | Peden         |
| Eberharter      | Keogh          | Peterson      |
| Ellsworth       | King           | Pfeifer       |
| Engle, Calif.   | Klein          | Phibbin       |
| Evins           | Lane           | Ploeser       |
| Fallon          | Lanham         | Poage         |
| Feighan         | Larcade        | Price, Fla.   |
| Fernandez       | Lea            | Price, Ill.   |
| Flannagan       | Lesinski       | Priest        |
| Foote           | Lewis          | Ramey         |
| Forand          | Lodge          | Redden        |
| Garmatz         | Lusk           | Reeves        |
| Gillette        | McCormack      | Riley         |
| Goff            | McGregor       | Rizley        |
| Gordon          | Madden         | Rogers, Fla.  |
| Gore            | Mahon          | Rogers, Mass. |
| Gorski          | Manasco        | Rooney        |
| Grant, Ind.     | Mansfield      | Sabath        |
| Hagen           | Marcantonio    | Sadowski      |
| Hale            | Mathews        | Sasser        |
| Hardy           | Meade, Md.     | Schwabe, Mo.  |
| Harless, Ariz.  | Miller, Calif. | Seely-Brown   |
| Hart            | Miller, Conn.  | Smith, Va.    |
| Havener         | Miller, Md.    | Snyder        |
| Hess            | Monroney       | Somers        |
| Hill            | Morgan         | Stigler       |
| Holifield       | Morris         | Vorys         |
| Holmes          | Morrison       | Walter        |
| Hope            | Morton         | Weichel       |
| Huber           | Mundt          | Welch         |
| Jackson, Calif. | Murdock        | Wilson, Tex.  |
| Jackson, Wash.  | Nixon          | Wolverton     |
| Johnson, Okla.  | Norton         | Woodruff      |
| Johnson, Tex.   | O'Hara         |               |
| Jones, Ala.     | Pace           |               |

NAYS—234

|                |                 |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Abernethy      | Elliott         | Kunkel           |
| Almond         | Ellis           | Landis           |
| Andersen,      | Elston          | Latham           |
| H. Carl        | Engel, Mich.    | LeCompte         |
| Andrews, Ala.  | Fellows         | LeFevre          |
| Andrews, N. Y. | Fenton          | Lemke            |
| Arends         | Fisher          | Love             |
| Auchincloss    | Fletcher        | Lyle             |
| Bakewell       | Fogarty         | McConnell        |
| Barden         | Folger          | McCowan          |
| Barrett        | Fulton          | McDonough        |
| Bates, Ky.     | Gallagher       | McDowell         |
| Bates, Mass.   | Gamble          | McGarvey         |
| Battle         | Gary            | McMahon          |
| Beall          | Gathings        | McMillan, S. C.  |
| Beckworth      | Gavin           | McMillen, Ill.   |
| Bell           | Gearhart        | Mack             |
| Blackney       | Gillie          | MacKinnon        |
| Boggs, Del.    | Goodwin         | Maloney          |
| Bolton         | Gossett         | Martin, Iowa     |
| Bonner         | Graham          | Meade, Ky.       |
| Bradley        | Grant, Ala.     | Morrow           |
| Bramblett      | Gregory         | Meyer            |
| Brehm          | Griffiths       | Michener         |
| Brooks         | Gross           | Miller, Nebr.    |
| Brophy         | Gwinn, N. Y.    | Millis           |
| Bryson         | Gwynne, Iowa    | Mitchell         |
| Buck           | Hall            | Muhlenberg       |
| Bufett         | Leonard W.      | Murray, Wis.     |
| Busbey         | Halleck         | Nodar            |
| Butler         | Hand            | Norblad          |
| Byrnes, Wis.   | Harness, Ind.   | Norrell          |
| Canfield       | Harris          | O'Brien          |
| Cannon         | Harrison        | O'Konski         |
| Carson         | Hartley         | Owens            |
| Case, N. J.    | Hedrick         | Phillips, Calif. |
| Case, S. Dak.  | Hendricks       | Phillips, Tenn.  |
| Chadwick       | Hender          | Pickett          |
| Chapman        | Heseltun        | Piumley          |
| Cheif          | Hobbs           | Potts            |
| Chipperfield   | Hoeven          | Preston          |
| Church         | Horan           | Rains            |
| Clark          | Howell          | Rankin           |
| Clason         | Hull            | Reed, Ill.       |
| Clevenger      | Jarman          | Reed, N. Y.      |
| Cole, N. Y.    | Javits          | Rees             |
| Colmer         | Jenkins, Ohio   | Rich             |
| Cotton         | Jenkins, Pa.    | Richards         |
| Coudert        | Jennings        | Riehlman         |
| Crawford       | Jensen          | Rivers           |
| Crosser        | Johnson, Calif. | Robertson        |
| Crow           | Johnson, Ill.   | Robson           |
| Cunningham     | Johnson, Ind.   | Rockwell         |
| Curtis         | Jones, Ohio     | Rohrbough        |
| Dague          | Jonkman         | Ross             |
| Davis, Wis.    | Judd            | Russell          |
| Dawson, Utah   | Kean            | Sadiak           |
| D'Ewart        | Kearney         | St. George       |
| Dolliver       | Kearns          | Sanborn          |
| Domengeaux     | Keating         | Sarbacher        |
| Dondero        | Keefe           | Schwabe, Okla.   |
| Doughton       | Kerr            | Scoblick         |
| Drewry         | Kilburn         | Scott, Hardie    |
| Durham         | Knudson         | Scott,           |
| Eaton          |                 | Hugh D., Jr.     |

|               |               |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Scrivner      | Stevenson     | Van Zandt    |
| Shafer        | Stockman      | Vursell      |
| Sheppard      | Stratton      | Wadsworth    |
| Short         | Sundstrom     | Wheeler      |
| Sikes         | Taber         | Whitten      |
| Simpson, Ill. | Talle         | Whittington  |
| Simpson, Pa.  | Teague        | Wigglesworth |
| Smith, Kans.  | Thomas, N. J. | Williams     |
| Smith, Maine  | Thomas, Tex.  | Wilson, Ind. |
| Smith, Wis.   | Tibbott       | Winstead     |
| Spence        | Towe          | Woicott      |
| Springer      | Trimble       | Wood         |
| Stanley       | Twyman        | Worley       |
| Stefan        | Vail          | Zimmerman    |

NOT VOTING—50

|             |               |               |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Allen, Ill. | Granger       | Macy          |
| Arnold      | Hall          | Mason         |
| Bland       | Edwin Arthur  | Murray, Tenn. |
| Blatnik     | Hays          | O'Toole       |
| Brown, Ohio | Hébert        | Poulson       |
| Buckley     | Heffernan     | Powell        |
| Buiwinkle   | Hinshaw       | Rabin         |
| Celler      | Hoffman       | Rayburn       |
| Clements    | Jenison       | Rayfield      |
| Cole, Mo.   | Jones, N. C.  | Smathers      |
| Combs       | Kee           | Smith, Ohio   |
| Courtney    | Kelley        | Taylor        |
| Devitt      | Kersten, Wis. | Thomason      |
| Dirksen     | Kirwan        | Tollefson     |
| Elsaesser   | Lucas         | Vinson        |
| Fuller      | Ludiow        | West          |
| Gifford     | Lynch         | Youngblood    |

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Hoffman with Mr. Vinson.

Mr. Taylor with Mr. Jones of North Carolina.

Mr. Cole of Missouri with Mr. Hays.

Mr. Macy with Mr. Courtney.

Mr. Smith of Ohio with Mr. Blatnik.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall with Mr. Smathers.

Mr. Allen of Illinois with Mr. Granger.

Mr. Hinshaw with Mr. Hébert.

Mr. Brown of Ohio with Mr. Kirwan.

Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin with Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Arnold with Mr. Heffernan.

Mr. Devitt with Mr. Lucas.

Mr. Mason with Mr. O'Toole.

Mr. Gifford with Mr. Rabin.

Mr. Dirksen with Mr. Kelley.

Mr. Jenison with Mr. Celler.

Mr. Elsaesser with Mr. Buckley.

Mr. Youngblood with Mr. Combs.

Mr. Tollefson with Mr. Kee.

Mr. Poulson with Mr. Clements.

Mr. BISHOP changed from voting "present" to "yea."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. RANKIN. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RANKIN moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it back forthwith with the following amendment: On page 9, line 10, after the words "rural delivery service", strike out the figure "\$2,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$2,500,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.



The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 46, noes 163.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and ninety-two Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RAYBURN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want to take the House entirely into my confidence. I assume that on that side and on this side there have been 40 people come to me to get my consent to their calling up bills by unanimous consent. Until I am better satisfied than I am now about some action the House may take on the matter it appears they are trying to transfer from the other body to this body, I think we will not have anything else by unanimous consent. I regret it very much. However, Mr. Speaker, on account of conditions in his family at home, I will not object to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] getting unanimous consent at this time to correct an error in a bill.

The SPEAKER. Does that apply to extensions of remarks?

Mr. RAYBURN. It does, for today.

The SPEAKER. In view of the statement of the gentleman from Texas, the Chair cannot entertain the request of the gentleman from Missouri.

#### MINERAL LEASING ACT FOR ACQUIRED LANDS

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3622) to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the United States, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 4, after "437," insert "30."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FILING OF CONFERENCE REPORTS

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, if I understood correctly the statement of the gentleman from Texas, it would not apply to the business of the House with respect to filing conference reports.

The SPEAKER. As the Chair understood the position of the minority leader, that applies to unanimous-consent requests on anything today.

Mr. RAYBURN. I will not object to filing conference reports, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Those, of course, are privileged.

Mr. WOLCOTT. For the purpose of crystalizing this issue, can the Chair entertain a unanimous-consent request that a committee have until midnight to file a report, and that conferees have until midnight tonight to file a conference report?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest the gentleman submit that to the minority leader. The Chair is perfectly willing to entertain such a request.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I understand that it has been submitted to him indirectly.

Mr. RAYBURN. I will say that for today I will not object to the filing of conference reports or to requests to have until midnight tonight to file them. I will not say that that agreement will carry on for tomorrow and Saturday.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I thank the gentleman.

#### FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House Committee on Banking and Currency have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (S. 1070) to provide for the cancellation of the capital stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the refund of moneys received for such stock, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### S. 1361 AND SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 148

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file conference reports on the bill, S. 1361, and the resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 148.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what are these conference reports? I do not remember the bill and resolution by their number.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, the bill, S. 1361 is the bill which activates the USHA in respect to local housing authorities paying the difference between the statutory limitation and the amount it actually costs to construct these dwellings.

Mr. SABATH. What are the conferees agreeing on?

Mr. WOLCOTT. We have not agreed on anything yet. We are in conference this afternoon but we hope to agree before very long. We would like to file the reports tonight so that it will be in order to take them up tomorrow if we do agree.

The resolution has to do with consumer credit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The conference reports and statements follow:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1361) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to permit loans, capital grants, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects where construction costs exceed present cost limitations upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 1 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 2. The United States or any State or local public agency assisted by Federal funds made available with respect to housing shall continue to have the right to maintain an action or proceeding to recover possession of any housing accommodations (except as provided in the proviso of section 209 (a) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947) operated by it where such action or proceeding is authorized by the statute or regulations under which such accommodations are administered, but no such action or proceeding shall be maintained prior to March 1, 1948, if in the opinion of the administering authority such action or proceeding would result in undue hardship for the occupants of such housing accommodations, or unless in the opinion of such authority other housing facilities are available for such occupants."

And the House agree to the same.

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,  
RALPH A. GAMBLE,  
JOHN C. KUNKEL,  
HENRY O. TALLE,  
BRENT SPENCE,  
PAUL BROWN,  
WRIGHT PATMAN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOE MCCARTHY,  
J. WM. FULBRIGHT,  
JOHN J. SPARKMAN,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1361) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to permit loans, capital grants, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects where construction costs exceed present cost limitations upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs, submit the following



statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

Amendment No. 1: The first section of the Senate bill added a new subsection (6) to section 15 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 providing in part that notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (5) or of any other section of such act the Authority is authorized to make capital grants, loans, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing or slum-clearance projects, in the full amount of any sums previously allocated, to any public housing agency, at the request of such agency, upon condition that such agency will pay, or cause to be paid, by the State or political subdivision, the difference between the cost limitations prescribed in subsection (5) and the actual cost of construction per family dwelling unit or per room during the period of building construction. The House amendment modified this provision so as to provide that the amount to be so paid, or caused to be paid, should be such proportion of the total development cost of the project as the amount of the average actual cost per family dwelling unit of the items covered by the applicable cost limitations prescribed in subsection (5) in excess thereof bears to such average actual cost; and a proviso was added to the effect that the amount of any such payment should be excluded from the base on which the maximum amount of any capital grants, loans, or annual contributions authorized by such act are calculated. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment added to the bill a section 2 which inserted at the end of the second sentence of section 2 (1) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 a proviso prohibiting the Federal Public Housing Authority and all officers and employees thereof, during the period from the time of taking effect of the proviso until February 29, 1948, (1) from initiating or maintaining any action or proceeding to recover possession of any housing accommodations administered by such Authority, if such action or proceeding is based upon the fact that the income of the occupants of such housing accommodations exceeds the allowable maximum, and (2) from in any manner requiring any State or local public housing agency to take any action to recover possession of any housing accommodations administered by such agency, if the basis for requiring the State or local public housing agency to take such action is the fact that the income of the occupants of such housing accommodations exceeds the allowable maximum, unless other adequate housing facilities are available for said occupants. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The committee of conference have agreed upon a substitute for the House section which provides that the United States or any State or local public agency assisted by Federal funds made available with respect to housing shall continue to have the right to maintain an action or proceeding to recover possession of any housing accommodations (except as provided in the proviso of sec. 209 (b) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947) operated by it where such action or proceeding is authorized by the statute or regulations under which such accommodations are administered, but no such action or proceeding shall be maintained prior to March 1, 1948, if in the opinion of the administering authority such action or proceeding would result in undue hardship for the occupants of such housing accommodations, or unless in the opinion of such authority other housing facilities are available for such occupants.

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,  
RALPH A. GAMBLE,  
JOHN C. KUNKEL,  
HENRY O. TALLE,  
BRENT SPENCE,  
PAUL BROWN,  
WRIGHT PATMAN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 148) to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the joint resolution and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That after November 1, 1947, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall not exercise consumer credit controls pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 8843, and no such consumer credit controls shall be exercised after such date except during the time of war beginning after the date of enactment of this joint resolution or any national emergency declared by the President after the date of enactment of this joint resolution."

And the House agree to the same.

That the House recede from its amendment to the title.

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,  
RALPH A. GAMBLE,  
JOHN C. KUNKEL,  
HENRY O. TALLE,  
BRENT SPENCE,  
PAUL BROWN,  
WRIGHT PATMAN,

*Managers on the Part of the House*

HOMER CAPEHART,  
RALPH E. FLANDERS,  
JOHN BRICKER,  
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,  
BURNET R. MAYBANK,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 148) to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate joint resolution authorized the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to continue to exercise consumer credit controls pursuant to Executive Order No. 8843 until December 31, 1947, with the proviso that no such regulations should fix a maximum maturity of installment credit of less than 24 months or require a down payment in excess of 20 percent of the purchase price. It further provided that except during any war beginning after December 31, 1947, or any national emergency proclaimed by the President after such date, no such consumer credit controls should be exercised after such date.

The House amendment struck out all of the Senate joint resolution after the enacting clause and inserted an amendment in the nature of a substitute providing that after the date of enactment of the joint resolution the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall not exercise consumer credit controls pursuant to Executive Order No. 8843 and, except during the time of war beginning after the date of enactment of the joint resolution or any national emergency declared by the President after the date of enactment of the joint resolution, no such consumer credit controls shall be exercised hereafter.

The substitute agreed to in conference provides that after November 1, 1947, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall not exercise consumer credit controls pursuant to Executive Order No. 8843, and that no such consumer credit controls shall be exercised after such date except during the time of war beginning after

the date of enactment of this joint resolution or any national emergency declared by the President after the date of enactment of this joint resolution.

The House recedes from its amendment to the title.

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,  
RALPH A. GAMBLE,  
JOHN C. KUNKEL,  
HENRY O. TALLE,  
BRENT SPENCE,  
PAUL BROWN,  
WRIGHT PATMAN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. May I ask the minority leader if the policy which he announced would apply for the rest of the day so far as any unanimous-consent requests are concerned would apply to requests to take bills from the Speaker's desk which have passed the House unanimously for the purpose of agreeing to those bills with Senate amendments.

Mr. RAYBURN. My objection would apply to that also.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Would that be in force tomorrow also?

Mr. RAYBURN. That is a question that somebody else can answer besides me.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3131) entitled "An act to extend for the period of 1 year the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended."

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendment No. 2 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 758) entitled "An act to promote the national security by providing for a National Security Organization, which shall be administered by a Secretary of National Security, and for a Department of the Army, a Department of the Navy, and a Department of the Air Force within the National Security Organization, and for the coordination of the activities of the National Security Organization with other departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1721. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claim arising out of injuries sustained by G. R. Below, late of Seattle, Wash.

#### GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. PLOESER submitted the following conference report and statement on the



*Vessel Register:* H. R. 1238, authorizing Canadian vessels to service Hyder, Alaska;

*Transportation:* H. R. 673, repealing authority to establish priorities in transportation by merchant vessels;

*Geodetic:* H. R. 3541, relating to the duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey;

*Lands:* Two bills on lands: H. R. 3619, 3043;

*Scientific Service:* H. R. 4084, creating additional positions in professional and scientific service in the War and Navy Departments;

*D. C. Insurance:* H. R. 1633, D. C. insurance bill;

*Dental:* S. 176, to aid in coordinating dental research and to establish a National Institute of Dental Research;

*CAA:* H. R. 2109, to amend the CAA Act of 1938 relative to through rates;

*Family Quarters:* S. 1116, regarding construction of family quarters for members of the Army;

*RFC:* S. 1543, to authorize RFC to make GI housing loans;

*Power:* S. 1305, defining notice requirements before public lands reserved as power sites are declared open to location for entry;

*Coast Guard:* H. R. 72, increasing authorization for Coast Guard aviation stations;

*Medical:* H. R. 1714, to exclude certain interns, student nurses, and others employed in Federal hospitals from Classification Act;

*Post Office:* S. 1064, to simplify accounting procedure with respect to postal field travel expenses;

Of the above House-passed bills, the following 11 were cleared for the President: H. R. 1633, 2109, 2054, 1238, 673, 3541, 3619, 4084, 1714, 72, 3043.

Pages 10143-10147, 10155-10175

**Civil Functions:** War Dept. civil functions appropriations bill (H. R. 4002) was passed 78 yeas to 5 nays, after defeating a motion by Senator Dworshak, 15 yeas to 67 nays, to recommit it to Committee on Appropriations with instructions to reduce amount appropriated by \$100 million. Earlier, committee amendments had been adopted together with four amendments by Senator Gurney relating to specific projects. A motion to suspend rules to permit consideration of amendment by Senator Ives on Fire Island Inlet, N. Y., was defeated 42 yeas to 34 nays (two-thirds required). As passed, bill carries a total of \$539,927,449. A conference was asked of House, and following Senators named conferees: Gurney, Brooks, Ferguson, Wherry, Bridges, Revercomb, Thomas of Oklahoma, Overton, and Russell.

Pages 10180-10187, 10206-10217

**Missouri Election:** Senator George moved to postpone until January 3, 1948, further consideration of motion to take up S. Res. 150, to discharge Judiciary Committee from further consideration of S. Res. 116, investigation of Missouri Election. (Senator George's motion was entered for purpose of taking up H. R. 2181,

institutional on-farm training for veterans.) The motion of Senator George was later laid on table by motion of Senator Ferguson, 45 yeas to 30 nays. Before this motion was tabled, an appeal by Senator McCarran from decision of Chair that each Senator was not required to answer to his name on recapitulation of a quorum call, was rejected by 46 yeas to 25 nays. The Senate then proceeded to further consideration of S. Res. 150.

Pages 10218-10237

**Nominations:** Senate received 22 Army nominations.

Page 10237

**Program for Friday:** Senate stayed in all night session on S. Res. 150, mentioned above.

## Reports on Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### HOUSING

*Committee on Banking and Currency:* Reported S. 1720, to increase amount of mortgage insurance authorized under title 6 of NHA, and to authorize insurance of mortgages of surplus permanent war housing under that title.

### CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND LOYALTY BILL

*Committee on Civil Service:* In executive session, the committee reported, with amendment, H. R. 4127, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of 1935 to liberalize annuities and benefits for Federal employees. Further consideration of H. R. 3813, Federal employees' loyalty bill, was postponed. Full committee meets again tomorrow.

### BANKRUPTCY, NOMINATIONS, DP'S, AND PRIVATE BILLS

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Committee approved the following nominations: Philip L. Rice, to be judge of the Fifth Circuit Court, Hawaii, and Charles M. Eldridge, to be U. S. marshal for R. I. Nomination of Herbert W. Christenberry, to be judge for the eastern district of La., was considered but action postponed.

The following 15 private bills were approved: S. 641, 1235, 1707, H. R. 618, 642, 1085, 1316, 1534, 1648, 1730, 1791, 2432, 2534, 2811, and 3845.

H. R. 1810, to enable part-time referees in bankruptcy to act as attorneys for claimants against U. S., was approved.

It was agreed that Senator Revercomb would offer an amendment to S. Res. 137, to make a complete investigation of our immigration system, when it is considered on the Senate floor, to include a study of displaced persons and connected problems; the report to be made by January 10, 1948.

Committee approved, with amendment, S. J. Res. 37, to proclaim February 1 as National Freedom Day.



## EDIBLE FOODS

*Committee on Public Lands:* National Resources Economic Subcommittee, studying edible farm products, heard the following witnesses discuss food production and distribution by the various countries of the world: Col. W. W. Harris, Relief Supply Div., and Maj. Gordon Fraser, Food and Agricultural Section, both of War Dept.; and Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, Sec. General of International Emergency Food Council.

On Tuesday, the following witnesses discussed production of liquid fuels from agricultural products:

Asst. Sec. of Agriculture Chas. F. Brannon; O. V. Wells, BAE; Carl F. Speh, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, both of Dept. of Agriculture; Chancellor R. G. Gustavson, Univ. of Nebraska; and J. L. Welch, Green Exchange of Omaha.

## FLOOD CONTROL AND BRIDGES

*Committee on Public Works:* The following three bills were approved: H. R. 4111, authorizing construction of flood-control works in Little Sioux River, Iowa, and two bridge bills, with amendment, S. 1602 and S. 1529.

## House of Representatives

### Chamber Action

**Bills Introduced:** Twenty-five public bills, H. R. 4347-4371; thirteen private bills, H. R. 4372-4384; and nine resolutions, H. Res. 326-330; H. J. Res. 250-251; and H. Con. Res. 110-111.

•Pages 10129-10130

**Bills Reported:** Bills and resolutions were reported as follows:

~~Disposal of certain executive papers (H. Rept. 1050);  
Conference report on S. 758, National Security Act of 1947 (H. Rept. 1051);~~

H. R. 4347, second supplemental appropriation bill for 1948 (H. Rept. 1053);

H. R. 4331, private claim bill (H. Rept. 1054);

H. R. 3016, furnishing stenographic assistance in offices of recognized organizations presenting claims before the Veterans' Administration (H. Rept. 1055);

H. R. 3899, eliminating extensive information in manifests of steamship companies regarding persons arriving in and leaving this country (H. Rept. 1056);

S. J. Res. 117, providing for acceptance of ILO constitution by United States (H. Rept. 1057);

H. J. Res. 246, issuing stamp series commemorative of the 100th anniversary of the poultry industry in this country (H. Rept. 1058);

H. R. 4177, private relief bill (H. Rept. 1059);

H. R. 4070, making effective parts of peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, relating to patents (H. Rept. 1060);

H. R. 3875, congressional approval of interstate compact relating to control of pollution in the waters of the New England States (H. Rept. 1062);

H. R. 4326, extending period within which petitions may be filed under the Bankruptcy Act (H. Rept. 1063);

H. R. 3778, establishing record evidence of oath of office by a Member of the House (H. Rept. 1064);

Pamphlet entitled "Safety in Air Navigation" from Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H. Rept. 1065);

H. R. 4140, congressional consent to compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey concerning Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission (H. Rept. 1066);

H. R. 4244, acquisition of specially adapted housing for certain veterans for reason of service-connected disabilities (H. Rept. 1067);

H. R. 3748, increasing compensation rates paid to surviving widows, children, and dependent parents of deceased veterans of both World Wars (H. Rept. 1068);

H. R. 1335, providing compensation for service-connected disabilities incurred in peacetime service (H. Rept. 1069);

H. R. 3565, providing loans for construction of low- and medium-cost homes for veterans (H. Rept. 1070);

H. R. 4160, amending National Service Life Insurance Act to authorize waiver of premiums for continuous total disability of the insured (H. Rept. 1071).

Reports from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments entitled "Investigation of the State Department" (H. Rept. 1072); and

"Investigation of Participation of Federal Officials of War Department in Publicity and Propaganda as it Relates to Universal Military Training" (H. Rept. 1073);

Conference report on S. 1361, to amend USHA to permit capital grants for low-rent housing and slum clearance (H. Rept. 1074);

Conference report on S. J. Res. 148, to provide for continuation of Consumer Credit Regulation W for 6 months (H. Rept. 1075); and

S. 1070, to provide for cancellation of capital stock of FDIC (H. Rept. 1076).

Pages 10072-10078, 10095-10096, 10129

**New Member:** Edward A. Garmatz was sworn in as Representative from the Third Congressional District of Maryland.

Page 10082

**Conference Reports:** The following conference reports were adopted by the House and sent to the Senate:







DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Division of Legislative Reports  
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 28, 1947  
For actions of July 25 & 26, 1947  
Digests 144 and 145

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HIGHLIGHTS: Bills cleared for President: Agricultural appropriation bill, Government corporations appropriation bill, First and Second supplemental appropriation bills, amend and extend the Sugar Act, place crop insurance on limited basis, amend Marketing Agreement Act, liberalize GI farm training, provide for wool-price supports, revise peanut-quota provisions, regulate garbage imports. Both Houses agreed to resolutions authorizing their Agriculture Committees to study a long-range farm program. Tongass Forest bill was probably cleared for President. House asked USDA to investigate weed killers. Both Houses authorized investigation of high prices. Sen. Morse spoke favoring Remount Service bill.

SENATE - July 25

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Rejected, 1-83, the conference report on H. R. 3756, the Government corporations appropriation bill (pp. 10384-91). Sen. Vandenberg, Mich., and others objected to the provision making FDIC subject to budgetary control; and Sen. Vandenberg said, "They tear down the Farm Credit Organization...there is a great deal to be said for the objection which is to be made against an equivalent raid on the independence of the farm cooperative institutions" (p. 10387).

Passed with amendments H. R. 4269, the supplemental appropriation bill (pp. 10264-8, 10372-83). Sens. Ball, Brooks, Ferguson, Cordon, McKellar, Hayden, and Tydings were appointed conferees (p. 10383). Reps. Taber, Wigglesworth, Engel, Stefan, Case, Keefe, Cannon, Kerr, and Mahon were appointed conferees (p. 10321). Regarding the Sugar Rationing Administration item, Sen. Flanders, Vt., said: "...by agreeing to the amendment, we end sugar rationing at once" (p. 10265). Rejected an amendment by Sen. Ball, Minn., to provide \$1,350,000 additional to continue the USDA farm-labor program through June 30, 1948, and a committee amendment to strike out the item for a Farm Placement Service in the Labor Department in view of the Ball amendment; thus the Senate action was to transfer the farm-labor program back to the Labor Department (pp. 10374-83). Sen. Russell attempted to clear up a misunderstanding as to the



Senate committee in commenting in its report on the Federal catalog proposal, and subcommittee chairman Ball said: "The committee in its report certainly did not intend to place any limitation on funds available in other items, but was referring merely to the Budget estimate of \$2,700,000 for a special project" (p. 10387).

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4347, the 2nd supplemental appropriation bill (S. Rept. 767)(p. 10368).

Sen. Tydings, Md., inserted a statement showing the budget and congressional figures for each appropriation bill for 1948 (pp. 10400-1).

2. SUGAR. Passed as reported H. R. 4075, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1937 (pp. 10411-22). Rejected, 40-42, an amendment by Sen. Chavez, N. M., to strike out the provision preventing increased quotas to countries which deny fair treatment to Americans (pp. 10420-1), and the committee amendment on labor standards (p. 10418). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. FARM TRAINING. Passed as reported H. R. 2181, to liberalize the farm-training provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, after rejecting, 31-45, a motion by Sen. Taft, Ohio, to recommit the bill (pp. 10391-400, 10404-7).
4. LOANS. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report on Federal lending operations (S. Doc. 103), and Chairman Byrd discussed the report (p. 10434).
5. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received the 30-day report of this Department on progress of the foot-and-mouth disease campaign in Mexico; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10368).
6. CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act regarding death statutes and decisions in Ala. and Mass. (S. Rept. 763)(p. 10368).
7. CONSUMER CREDIT. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. J. Res. 148, to provide for temporary continuation of consumer-credit regulation authority (pp. 10439, 10274-5). This measure will now be sent to the President.
8. GRAIN EXPORTS. Sen. Butler, Nebr., spoke in favor of S. 1586, to provide for U. S. grain exports through private industry (pp. 10440-1).
9. AGRICULTURAL STUDIES. Debated S. Res. 147, authorizing the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to study agricultural legislation and the trends, needs, and problems of agriculture; Sen. Taylor, Idaho, objected to the resolution (pp. 10448, 10452-3).
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3678, the War Department military appropriation bill (pp. 10402-3, 10305-10). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, without amendment, to S. Res. 148, authorizing the Public Lands Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 10448, 10450-1).  
Agreed, with amendments, to H. Con. Res. 104, authorizing a joint housing investigation; and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 10448-50).  
Discussed and passed over, on objection of Sen. Taylor, Idaho, S. Con. Res. 19, to establish a joint subcommittee to investigate high prices of consumer goods (p. 10451).



## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BALL (for Mr. BRIDGES), from the Committee on Appropriations,  
submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4347]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

|                                           |                 |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Amount of bill as passed House.....       | \$100, 059, 200 |
| Increase by Senate.....                   | 11, 763, 000    |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... | 111, 822, 200   |

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

## Senate:

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: |           |
| Additional police.....                         | \$40, 000 |
| Senate Restaurant.....                         | 19, 000   |
| Total, Senate.....                             | 59, 000   |

## House of Representatives:

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Capitol Police:       |        |
| General Expenses..... | 4, 000 |

## Library of Congress:

|                                                           |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Revision of Annotated Constitution of the United States.. | 35, 000 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Independent offices:

|                                           |           |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|
| American Battle Monuments Commission----- | \$50, 000 |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Civil Service Commission: |  |
|---------------------------|--|

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Salaries and expenses: |  |
|------------------------|--|

The committee recommends an increase for printing and binding from \$25,000 as proposed by the House to \$100,000, and the limitation for penalty mail is hereby increased from \$80,000 to \$150,000.

It is further recommended that the following limitation be inserted in the bill:

*: Provided further, That nothing in sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198 and 203) or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of his appointment for part-time service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board in the Civil Service Commission.*

|                                                                       |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government: |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | 500, 000 |
|----------------------------|----------|

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Federal Works Agency: |  |
|-----------------------|--|

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Public Buildings Administration: |  |
|----------------------------------|--|

The committee recommends the following language be inserted in the bill:

*Costs of maintenance, upkeep, and repair paid by Government corporations pursuant to section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be credited to the appropriations of the Public Buildings Administration bearing such costs.*

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Bureau of Community Facilities: |  |
|---------------------------------|--|

|                                           |             |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Maintenance and operation of schools----- | 5, 000, 000 |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| United States Maritime Commission: |  |
|------------------------------------|--|

The committee recommends the following language be stricken from the bill:

The United States Maritime Commission is authorized to charter war-built tankers in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (Public Law 321, Seventy-ninth Congress), without regard to the time limitation specified in the last sentence of subsection (a) of such section 5.

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Total, Independent Offices----- | 5, 550, 000 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|

## Department of Agriculture:

|                                            |  |
|--------------------------------------------|--|
| Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: |  |
|--------------------------------------------|--|

|                                                                |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Salaries and expenses, research laboratory at Quincy, Fla----- | 15, 000 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

## Department of Commerce:

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Office of the Secretary: |  |
|--------------------------|--|

|                                                                              |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Materials, distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls----- | 300, 000 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Weather Bureau: |  |
|-----------------|--|

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | 350, 000 |
|----------------------------|----------|

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Total, Department of Commerce----- | 650, 000 |
|------------------------------------|----------|

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Department of the Interior:

|                                                                        |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Bureau of Land Management:                                             |             |
| Management, protection, and disposal of public lands                   | 503, 000    |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs:                                              |             |
| Construction and equipment of school building, Mo-<br>clips, Wash----- | 88, 000     |
| Bureau of Mines:                                                       |             |
| Coal mine inspections and investigations-----                          | 500, 000    |
| Total, Department of the Interior-----                                 | 1, 091, 000 |

## Department of Labor:

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Office of the Secretary:        |          |
| Salaries-----                   | 113, 145 |
| Contingent expenses-----        | 21, 255  |
| Printing and binding-----       | 5, 000   |
| Penalty mail costs-----         | 5, 500   |
| Bureau of Labor Statistics:     |          |
| Salaries and expenses-----      | 214, 100 |
| Total, Department of Labor----- | 359, 000 |

## Navy Department:

The committee recommends the insertion of the following new language:

*The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to procure temporary services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600).*

## Treasury Department:

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Coast Guard:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |             |
| Salaries and expenses-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 4, 000, 000 |
| The committee recommends for salaries and expenses, an amount of \$8,050,000, or an increase of \$4,000,000 over the House allowance of \$4,050,000, and an increase in the limitation for pay and allowances allowed by the House from \$74,836,000 to \$78,836,000. |             |



## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

*General provisions:*

National Security Council, National Security Board,  
Office of the Secretary of National Security:

The committee recommends the following provision  
be added to the bill:

*SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be transferred from any appropriations for the War Department for the Military Establishment, and from any appropriations for the Navy Department and the Naval Service, to the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense such amounts as may be determined by the President to be necessary until such time as the Congress shall have made appropriations therefor, and the amounts so transferred shall be available, without regard to the purposes of the appropriation from which such transfers shall be made, for expenses of the agencies to which such funds are transferred, including personal services at the seat of government; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; and health service programs as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658): Provided, That the War and Navy Departments may transfer such equipment (including motor vehicles) and furniture as may be necessary to the National Security Council, the National Resources Board, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense: Provided, That the foregoing authority is contingent upon the establishment by law of said agencies to which transfers may be made hereunder: Provided further, That the transfers authorized hereunder shall not exceed \$2,000,000 in the aggregate.*

|                                           |               |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total increase.....                       | 11, 763, 000  |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... | 111, 822, 200 |



Calendar No. 820

80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 4347

[Report No. 767]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Reported by Mr. BALL (for Mr. BRIDGES), with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal  
5      year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

#### SENATE

8      *Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For*  
9      *the compensation of twenty-five additional privates, Capitol*

1 *Police Force, at the basic rate of \$2,000 each per annum,*  
 2 *from October 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, \$40,000.*

3 *Contingent expenses, Senate: To enable the Senate Com-*  
 4 *mittee on Rules and Administration, or its authorized repre-*  
 5 *sentative, to make final settlement of all authorized accounts*  
 6 *outstanding against the Senate Restaurants at the close of*  
 7 *business July 31, 1947, including payments for terminal and*  
 8 *accrued leave and compensatory absence with pay authorized*  
 9 *by the committee on the basis of services rendered prior to*  
 10 *August 1, 1947, \$19,000, together with the balance (exclu-*  
 11 *sive of such amounts as required to cover outstanding checks)*  
 12 *in the special deposit account on August 1, 1947, maintained*  
 13 *in the Treasury of the United States for the United States*  
 14 *Senate Restaurants, which balance shall be paid by the*  
 15 *Architect of the Capitol to the committee or its authorized*  
 16 *representative on August 1, 1947.*

## 17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### 18 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

19 Office of the Sergeant at Arms, \$700, and the basic  
 20 salary of the assistant cashier hereafter shall be at the annual  
 21 rate of \$4,500 per annum.

### 22 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

23 Special and select committees: For an additional amount  
 24 for expenses of special and select committees authorized by  
 25 the House, \$400,000.



## CAPITOL POLICE

*General expenses: For an additional amount, \$4,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*REVISION OF ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS*

*Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to revise and to extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, and for travel (not exceeding \$500), supplies and materials, and including not to exceed \$5,000 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$35,000, to remain available until expended.*

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

*Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (Public Law 456), and H. R. 3394, \$50,000, to remain available until expended.*

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

*Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Civil Service Commission, including ~~\$25,000~~ \$100,000 additional for printing and binding*

1 and ~~\$80,000~~ \$150,000 additional for penalty mail, \$3,500,-  
 2 000: *Provided*, That such sums as the Bureau of the Budget  
 3 may approve may be transferred from this appropriation to  
 4 other agencies of the Government for investigating Federal  
 5 employees: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 109  
 6 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198 and 203)  
 7 or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99)  
 8 shall be deemed to apply to any person because of his appoint-  
 9 ment for part-time service as a member of the Loyalty Review  
 10 Board in the Civil Service Commission.

11 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE  
 12 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

13 Salaries and expenses, to be expended in accordance  
 14 with the provisions of the Act of July 7, 1947 (Public Law  
 15 162), ~~\$500,000~~ \$1,000,000.

16 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

17 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

18 *Costs of maintenance, upkeep, and repair paid by Gov-*  
 19 *ernment corporations pursuant to section 306 of the Govern-*  
 20 *ment Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be*  
 21 *credited to the appropriations of the Public Buildings Ad-*  
 22 *ministration bearing such costs.*

23 BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

24 *Maintenance and operation of schools: For carrying*  
 25 *out the Act entitled "An Act to extend the period for pro-*

1 *viding assistance for certain war-incurred school enroll-*  
 2 *ments" (H. R. 3682), \$5,000,000, of which amount not*  
 3 *to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative*  
 4 *expenses, including the objects specified under the head*  
 5 *"Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Sec-*  
 6 *ond Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint*  
 7 *resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371):*  
 8 *Provided, That the availability of this appropriation is*  
 9 *contingent upon the enactment into law of said H. R. 3682.*

#### 10 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

11 The operating receipts made available to the United  
 12 States Maritime Commission by the Third Deficiency Ap-  
 13 propriation Act, 1946 (60 Stat. 614), as amended by the  
 14 Act of February 26, 1947 (Public Law 6), and the Act of  
 15 June 28, 1947 (Public Law 127), shall be available for  
 16 the purpose of carrying out the operating functions trans-  
 17 ferred to the Maritime Commission by section 202 of the  
 18 Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), until March  
 19 1, 1948, for the following purposes and in the following  
 20 amounts:

21 Salaries and general administrative expenses, \$4,250,-  
 22 000: *Provided, That such amount shall remain available*  
 23 *from March 1, 1948, to June 30, 1948, for salaries and*  
 24 *other administrative expenses in connection with liquidation*  
 25 *of such operating functions;*



- 1 Vessel and voyage operations, \$90,000,000;  
2 Maintenance and repairs, \$14,000,000;  
3 Charter hire, \$846,000;  
4 Insurance, \$1,164,000;  
5 Cost of placing vessels into reserve fleet, \$5,500,000;  
6 Delivery expenses on vessels withdrawn from reserve  
7 fleet for sale, \$1,099,000;  
8 Miscellaneous expenses, \$600,000;  
9 Unliquidated obligations as at June 30, 1947, \$44,600,-  
10 000;  
11 Reserve for contingencies, including claims arising from  
12 operations during the period, January 1, 1947, to February  
13 29, 1948, \$30,000,000;  
14 In all, \$192,059,000, and all receipts to such fund, dur-  
15 ing the fiscal year 1948, in excess of such amount shall be  
16 carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.
- 17 The United States Maritime Commission is authorized to  
18 charter war-built tankers in accordance with the provisions of  
19 section 5 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (Public  
20 Law 321, Seventy-ninth Congress), without regard to the  
21 time limitation specified in the last sentence of subsection (a)  
22 of such section 5.
- 23 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and  
24 directed to withdrawal from the accounts of the United States  
25 Maritime Commission fifteen days after the date of enactment

1 hereof the unexpended balance of the War Shipping Admin-  
2 istration funds received by the United States Maritime  
3 Commission pursuant to section 202 of the Naval Appro-  
4 priation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), and to carry such un-  
5 expended balance to the surplus fund to be covered into  
6 the Treasury as ~~miscellaneous receipts~~, and there is hereby  
7 appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury such amount  
8 as may be necessary (not to exceed \$200,000,000) to  
9 liquidate such obligations as may be found by the General  
10 Accounting Office as having been properly incurred against  
11 such funds prior to January 1, 1947: *Provided*, That the  
12 appropriation herein for liquidation of obligations shall be  
13 available only until March 31, 1948: *Provided further*,  
14 That moneys received by agent operators of the Maritime  
15 Commission on account of operations prior to September  
16 1, 1946, under the War Shipping Administration revolving  
17 fund may be applied against necessary expenses of such  
18 agent operators in connection with liquidation of obligations  
19 incurred under such fund prior to January 1, 1947: *Pro-*  
20 *vided further*, That hereafter all moneys accruing to the  
21 Maritime Commission from operations under the War Ship-  
22 ping Administration revolving fund prior to September 1,  
23 1946 (including moneys received from agent operators  
24 after deduction of necessary expenses of such agent oper-

ators), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

#### BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*Insect investigations: For an additional amount for "Insect investigations", including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, \$15,000: Provided, That this additional amount shall be used for the maintenance and operation of a research laboratory at Quincy, Florida, for the study of insects and fungi affecting cigar-wrapper tobacco.*

##### FLOOD CONTROL

*Flood Control: For an additional amount for "Flood Control", \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be available for preliminary examinations and surveys and works of improvement in the watershed of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.*

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

*Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls: For an additional amount for "Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls",*



1 \$300,000, and the total amount appropriated under this head  
 2 shall be available for carrying out the purposes specified  
 3 under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
 4 1948, and for necessary expenses of carrying out the pur-  
 5 poses of H. R. 1602, Eightieth Congress, if said bill is en-  
 6 acted into law: Provided, That the amounts specified in the  
 7 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for transfer from  
 8 the appropriation under this head to the appropriations of the  
 9 Department of Commerce for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau  
 10 of Foreign and Domestic Commerce", and "Printing and  
 11 binding, Department of Commerce", are hereby increased  
 12 by \$295,000 and \$5,000, respectively: Provided further,  
 13 That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enact-  
 14 ment into law of H. R. 1602, Eightieth Congress, during the  
 15 first session of that Congress.

#### 16 WEATHER BUREAU

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
 18 "Salaries and expenses", \$350,000.

#### 19 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### 20 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

21 Management, protection, and disposal of public lands:  
 22 For an additional amount, for "Management, protection, and  
 23 disposal of public lands", \$503,000, and the limitation on  
 24 the amount for carrying out the provisions of the Act of

1 *June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), hereby in-*  
2 *creased from \$398,000 to \$901,000.*

3 *BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS*

4 *Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For*  
5 *an additional amount for the construction and equipment*  
6 *of a new school building in the town of Moclips, Grays Harbor*  
7 *County, Washington, as authorized by Public Law 138*  
8 *(Eightieth Congress), approved June 30, 1947, \$88,000.*

9 *BUREAU OF RECLAMATION*

10 *OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE*

11 *Yuma project, Arizona-California: For an additional*  
12 *amount for "Yuma project, Arizona-California" (operation*  
13 *and maintenance), from the reclamation fund, special fund,*  
14 *\$100,000, to remain available until expended.*

15 *MISSOURI RIVER BASIN*

16 *Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except as provided*  
17 *in the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), Seventy-*  
18 *eighth Congress, and the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public*  
19 *Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress): For an additional*  
20 *amount for "Missouri River Basin", \$6,400,000, to remain*  
21 *available until expended, and to include the following*  
22 *projects:*

23 *Yellowstone Basin:*

24 *Boysen Dam, \$700,000;*

25 *Moorehead Dam, \$900,000;*

Minor western tributaries:

Bixby Dam, \$500,000;

Cannonball Dam, \$400,000;

~~Heart Butte Dam~~ *Heart River project, Heart Butte  
and Dickinson Dams*, \$400,000;

Keyhole Dam, \$200,000;

Shadehill Dam, \$300,000;

Republican Basin:

Bonny Dam, \$800,000;

Culbertson Dam, \$300,000;

Enders Dam, \$700,000;

Platte Basin: Narrows Dam, \$300,000;

Kansas Basin: Cedar Bluff Dam, \$900,000.

#### BUREAU OF MINES

*Coal mine inspections and investigations: For an additional amount for "Coal mine inspections and investigations", including, in addition to the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, printing and binding, and the purchase of fifty passenger motor vehicles, \$500,000, and the limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is increased to \$150,000. This appropriation is contingent upon the enactment into law of Senate Joint Resolution 130 or House Joint Resolution 244.*



## 1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## 2 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
4 "Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes",  
5 Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$7,500,000.

## 6 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## 7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries",  
9 \$113,145.

10 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for  
11 "Contingent expenses", \$21,255.

12 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
13 "Printing and binding", \$5,000.

14 Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount for  
15 "Penalty mail costs", \$5,500.

## 16 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
18 "Salaries and expenses", \$214,100, and the limitation for  
19 personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby in-  
20 creased from \$2,202,700 to \$2,740,000.

## 21 NAVY DEPARTMENT

22 The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to procure  
23 temporary services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of  
24 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600).

1       The following amounts are hereby transferred from the  
2 unexpended balances of the United States Maritime Com-  
3 mission working fund (Navy Department) to the Navy  
4 Department for the expenses of the care and handling of  
5 vessels in the custody of the Navy Department which have  
6 been declared surplus by the Navy Department to the Mari-  
7 time Commission as disposal agency, and such amounts shall  
8 be considered as reimbursements to the Navy Department  
9 for such expenses to be credited to existing appropriations  
10 as follows:

11       Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1947, \$6,613,353;

12       Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1948, \$4,000,000.

13                   POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

14                   (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

15       For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post  
16 Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

17                   FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

18                   OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19       “Star route and air mail service, Alaska”, \$236,000,  
20 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Domestic  
21 Air Mail Service, 1947”;

22       “Foreign mail transportation”, \$1,336,000.

23       For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post  
24 Office Department for the fiscal year 1948, as follows:

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF  
2 COLUMBIA

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4 "For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-  
5 ment and postal service", \$350,000;

6 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

7 "Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster  
8 General", \$123,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall  
9 be available only for temporary personal services in the Dis-  
10 trict of Columbia in connection with rate hearings before  
11 the Interstate Commerce Commission;

12 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

13 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 "Adjusted losses and contingencies", \$55,000;

15 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

16 "Carfare and bicycle allowance", \$325,000;

17 "Special-delivery compensation and fees", \$750,000;

18 "Rural Delivery Service", \$2,000,000;

19 The appropriations heretofore or herein made for  
20 "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices", "City-delivery  
21 carriers", "Carfare and bicycle allowance", and "Special-  
22 delivery compensation and fees" shall be apportioned on a  
23 quarterly basis (pursuant to section 3679, R. S., as amended,  
24 31 U. S. C. 665) for the service of the entire fiscal year:  
25 *Provided*, That if determined by the Bureau of the Budget



1 to be necessary because of increase in volume of mail  
2 above that estimated as a basis for determining the budget  
3 estimates for the fiscal year 1948, the apportionment for  
4 any quarter of any such appropriation may be increased  
5 by not to exceed 6 per centum thereof, by transfer from  
6 the apportionment of such appropriation for any other  
7 quarter: *Provided further*, That there may be transferred  
8 from any of the foregoing appropriations (but no such appro-  
9 priation shall be reduced by more than 5 per centum by  
10 such transfers) to any other such appropriation such amounts  
11 as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided*  
12 *further*, That the Bureau of the Budget shall immediately  
13 report any such transfers with reasons therefor to the Com-  
14 mittees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives  
15 and the Senate;

16 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 "Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska", \$298,000;

18 "Powerboat Service", \$300,000;

19 "Railway Mail Service", \$100,000: *Provided*, That  
20 such funds shall be available only for temporary personal  
21 services in substitution of personal services utilized in con-  
22 nection with rate hearings before the Interstate Commerce  
23 Commission;

24 "Foreign mail transportation", \$10,000,000;

25 "Balances due foreign countries", \$5,000,000;

1       “Foreign air-mail transportation”, \$35,000,000;

2       “Domestic Air Mail Service”, \$10,000,000;

3       The appropriations heretofore or herein made for “Star-  
4 route service”, “Powerboat Service”, “Railroad transporta-  
5 tion and mail messenger service”, “Railway Mail Service”,  
6 and “Railway postal-clerks, travel allowance”, shall be  
7 apportioned on a quarterly basis (pursuant to section 3679,  
8 R. S., as amended, 31 U. S. C. 665) for the service of  
9 the entire fiscal year: *Provided*, That if determined by the  
10 Bureau of the Budget to be necessary because of increase in  
11 the volume of mail above that estimated as a basis for  
12 determining the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948,  
13 the apportionment for any quarter of any such appropriation  
14 may be increased by not to exceed 4 per centum thereof,  
15 by transfer from the apportionment of such appropriation  
16 for any other quarter: *Provided further*, That there may be  
17 transferred from any of the foregoing appropriations (but  
18 no such appropriation shall be reduced by more than 5 per  
19 centum by such transfers) to any other such appropriation  
20 such amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of the  
21 Budget: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of the Budget  
22 shall immediately report any such transfers with reason  
23 therefor to the Committees on Appropriations of the House  
24 of Representatives and the Senate;

## 1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 "Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped  
3 paper", \$2,000,000;

4 "Indemnities, domestic mail", \$1,221,000;

5 "Unpaid money orders more than one year old",  
6 \$400,000;

## 7 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 "Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia",  
9 \$3,500,000;

10 "Rent, light, power, fuel, and water", \$650,000;

11 "Vehicle service", \$2,000,000;

12 "Transportation of equipment and supplies", \$100,000;

## 13 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

14 "Operating supplies, public buildings", \$100,000.

15 Nothing herein shall be so construed as to limit the  
16 authority of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to  
17 waive or modify apportionments as provided in section 3679,  
18 Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

## 19 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## 20 COAST GUARD

21 Salaries and expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional  
22 amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Salaries and expenses, Coast  
23 Guard", ~~\$4,050,000~~ \$8,050,000; and the limitations there-  
24 under (Public Law 147, approved July 1, 1947) are hereby



1 increased as follows: For "Pay and allowances" from  
2 "\$72,000,000" to "~~\$74,836,000~~ \$78,836,000", and for  
3 recreation, amusement, and so forth, from "\$50,000" to  
4 "\$54,000": *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of the  
5 appropriation for "General expenses, Coast Guard, 1948",  
6 shall be available for defraying, on a contract basis or other-  
7 wise, the expenses of a study of the administrative, manage-  
8 ment, and fiscal policies and affairs of the Coast Guard, such  
9 study to be made by such persons or organizations, as may  
10 be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury and the  
11 chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the House  
12 of Representatives and the Senate.

13 The appropriation "Acquisition of vessels and shore  
14 facilities, Coast Guard", is hereby reduced by \$9,309,270,  
15 such sum to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into  
16 the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

## 17 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
19 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person  
20 who engages in a strike against the Government of the  
21 United States or who is a member of an organization of  
22 Government employees that asserts the right to strike  
23 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-  
24 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,  
25 the overthrow of the Government of the United States

1 by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
2 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
3 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to  
4 the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against  
5 the Government of the United States, is not a member of  
6 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
7 right to strike against the Government of the United  
8 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not  
9 a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow  
10 of the Government of the United States by force or  
11 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages  
12 in a strike against the Government of the United States  
13 or who is a member of an organization of Government  
14 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Gov-  
15 ernment of the United States, or who advocates, or who  
16 is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
17 throw of the Government of the United States by force  
18 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages  
19 for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall  
20 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined  
21 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one  
22 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
23 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,  
24 any other provisions of existing law.

25 SEC. 3. All obligations incurred during the period

1 between June 30, 1947, and the date of enactment of any  
2 regular annual appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948,  
3 the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948", the "Govern-  
4 ment Corporations Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948",  
5 or the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948", in  
6 anticipation of the appropriations or authority contained in  
7 any such Act are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accord-  
8 ance with the provisions of such Act when enacted into law.

9       *SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be transferred*  
10 *from any appropriations for the War Department for the*  
11 *Military Establishment, and from any appropriations for*  
12 *the Navy Department and the naval service, to the National*  
13 *Security Council, the National Security Resources Board,*  
14 *and the Office of the Secretary of Defense such amounts as*  
15 *may be determined by the President to be necessary until such*  
16 *time as the Congress shall have made appropriations therefor,*  
17 *and the amounts so transferred shall be available, without*  
18 *regard to the purposes of the appropriation from which such*  
19 *transfers shall be made, for expenses of the agencies to which*  
20 *such funds are transferred, including personal services at*  
21 *the seat of government; services as authorized by section 15*  
22 *of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates*  
23 *not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and bind-*  
24 *ing; and health-service programs as authorized by the Act*  
25 *of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658): Provided, That the*



1 *War and Navy Departments may transfer such equipment*  
2 *(including motor vehicles) and furniture as may be necessary*  
3 *to the National Security Council, the National Resources*  
4 *Board, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense: Provided*  
5 *further, That the foregoing authority is contingent upon the*  
6 *establishment by law of said agencies to which transfers may*  
7 *be made hereunder: Provided further, That transfers author-*  
8 *ized hereunder shall not exceed \$2,000,000 in the aggregate.*  
9       SEC. ~~4~~ 5. This Act may be cited as the "Second  
10 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives July 24, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,  
*Clerk.*

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**AN ACT**

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

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JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Reported with amendments



116, I have been the recipient of a large number of letters from all over the United States. Many of these letters have enclosed editorial comment.

I brought to the Senate this morning three such editorials, selected as a sample of all the rest. The first is an editorial from the New York Sun of July 23, 1947, headed "Stifling an investigation." This is sent to me by a lady in New York who says that in doing so she is acting for "the entire family."

The second is an editorial from the Washington Post of yesterday, headed "Missouri compromise." In asking that this editorial be inserted in the RECORD, I should like to invite attention to the fact that I have previously, in the last two or three days, inserted editorial comment from the Washington Evening Star and the Washington Times-Herald, and I now add a third Washington paper, the Washington Post.

Finally, Mr. President, I ask to have inserted an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor, of Boston, of July 23, 1947, a paper with a national circulation, and long famous throughout the length and breadth of the land for its independent, high-minded, fair editorial comment. This editorial is headed "Last Chance to Retrieve."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the three editorials to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Sun of July 23, 1947]

#### STIFLING AN INVESTIGATION

Though investigation of an inquiry sounds a little complex, it may work out into a simple enough political issue for general understanding in 1948. Republican Senator JAMES P. KEM, of Missouri, has tried, without success, to win authorization for a resolution to investigate the Department of Justice's inquiry into the primary election of 1946 in the Fifth Missouri Congress District. Democratic obstruction has blocked passage of this resolution.

What Senator KEM asks is not an inquiry into the primary election itself, which a Missouri grand jury has already found to be tainted with fraud. It was at this primary election that Roger C. Slaughter, Democratic candidate for renomination as Representative, was purged at the express wish of President Truman and with the all too effective help of the Pendergast machine in Kansas City. Those Kansas City wards which in previous years had given suspiciously large majorities to every favorite of the machine last year provided the votes to defeat Slaughter, but Enos Axtell, winner in the Democratic primary, was himself eliminated at the polls in November. What Senator KEM seeks to find out is why the Federal Bureau of Investigation subordinate to the Attorney General, made so limited an investigation, why it confined its inquiries to half a dozen or so possible witnesses. It is significant that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, certainly never a Republican organ, believes that KEM is right and that such Democrats as HATCH and McCARRAN, who have opposed the investigation, are wrong.

If the Democrats are successful in stifling this inquiry they will be inviting the public to use its imagination at will. An investigation, on the other hand, might provide a generally satisfactory explanation of why the Department of Justice conducted the kind of inquiry it did.

[From the Washington Post of July 25, 1947]

#### MISSOURI COMPROMISE

Senate Democrats are inevitably adding to the suspicion that in blocking the inquiry into the Missouri vote scandal they have something to hide. This seems to us abysmally poor politics. The mere attempt to suppress a probe by the Senate Judiciary Committee has made the matter a sure issue in the 1948 campaign, regardless of the facts in the case. Moreover, if, as the administration contends, the Justice Department did nothing to whitewash the original investigation, then the Senate bloc has done a disservice to Attorney General Clark. If his skirts are clean, Mr. Clark should welcome an opportunity to tell his story fully.

The issue now has gone far beyond the attempt by President Truman to purge Congressman Roger Slaughter at last summer's primary. The mechanics of the steal engineered by the Pendergast machine in Kansas City are now being brought out by a Federal grand jury and the FBI. These facts will come to light irrespective of congressional action. It will be impossible to camouflage them. But there are other relevant questions which ought to be answered by the administration. The country has a right to know why the preliminary FBI investigation was so restricted in scope and why the matter was dropped by the Department of Justice until outside pressure forced the administration to take it up again. Possibly there is a logical explanation for this seeming effort to call off the dogs. But certainly the obstructionism of the Senate Democrats only weakens the administration's pose of innocence.

Doubtless, as has been charged, there is some political motivation behind the Kem resolution which the Democrats are blocking. But no smear the Republicans could concoct would be worse than what the Democrats are doing to themselves. For when the facts do come out, they will do so with far more damaging effect than if the Democrats had aided the inquiry. Quite apart from any partisan considerations, the disclosures to date thoroughly warrant a congressional investigation both of the primary and of the inexcusable dalliance in following up the irregularities. By hamstringing the effort to get at the truth, the Democrats have only contributed to the smell of a situation that is already highly obnoxious.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, of July 23, 1947]

#### LAST CHANCE TO RETRIEVE

One of the saddest things about Congress is that it cannot even reach after an election fraud without getting into partisan politics up to its eyes. The current battle over whether the Senate should or should not investigate charges that somebody held back the FBI in the Kansas City vote-fraud case seems no exception.

Making due allowance, nevertheless for all the axes waiting to be ground, and any taints in motives, we believe the Kansas City story is bad enough, on the very face of it, so that every questionable stone should be turned.

The Republicans have campaign ammunition to gain and nothing worse than a fizzle to lose by such an investigation. The Democrats risk much either way. But we doubt that anything Senate probes might dig up would be as damaging in the 1948 campaign as public suspicion that worse things had been covered up.

We do not believe Mr. Truman himself had anything to do with the irregularities. But he did unwisely put a finger in a local primary election. He did accept the aid of the unregenerate remnant of the old Pendergast machine in that election. And ever

since evidence of fraud was first unearthed by the Kansas City Star, and later by a Jackson County grand jury, his handling of the matter has worked a clumsy disservice to himself, his party, and to faith in democratic processes generally.

The hour is late. There is much that Mr. Truman has lost by these fumbblings that he cannot retrieve. But he can call off the Democratic Senators who are threatening a filibuster, and let the Senate have a closer look at the Justice Department's behavior if it wants to.

#### COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary which is engaged in the consideration of the nomination of Roy W. Harper, to be United States district judge for eastern and western districts of Missouri, may hold a hearing during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

#### TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

##### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

##### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, BUREAU OF MINES OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT (S. Doc. No. 102)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, amounting to \$500,000, fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

##### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (S. Doc. No. 101)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Commerce, amounting to \$300,000, fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

##### TRANSFER BY NAVY DEPARTMENT OF A NAVAL LANDING CRAFT TO EX-NAVY-ARMY-PERSONNEL CLUB, LAKE JACKSON, TEX.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, that the Ex-Navy-Army Personnel Boating Club, of Lake Jackson, Tex., had requested the Navy Department to transfer a naval landing craft to be used in the training and recreation of its members; to the Committee on Armed Services.

##### COACHELLA VALLEY DIVISION OF ALL-AMERICAN CANAL PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report by the Bureau of Reclamation of that Department, on the engineering feasibility, the total estimated cost, and the allocation and probable repayment of these costs of the distribution system and flood-control works on the Coachella Valley division, All-American Canal project, California (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

##### INTERIM REPORT ON POTENTIAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS IN COLORADO RIVER BASIN

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an interim report dated July 19, 1947, on the status of the investigations of that Depart-



ment on the potential water resource developments in the Colorado River Basin (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Lands.

#### CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the 30-day period ended June 28, 1947 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' BILL OF 1947

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the distribution, promotion, separation, and retirement of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### AUDIT REPORT OF INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY CORPORATION

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report of the Inland Waterways Corporation and subsidiary corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

H. R. 3332. A bill creating the St. Lawrence Bridge Commission and authorizing said Commission and its successors to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N. Y.; without amendment (Rept. No. 758).

By Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

H. J. Res. 218. Joint resolution providing for the representation of the Government and people of the United States in the observance of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Reading, Pa.; without amendment; and

S. Res. 156. Resolution increasing the limit of expenditures by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; without amendment.

By Mr. GURNEY, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 1551. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell to Anthony P. Miller, Inc., a parcel of unimproved land adjacent to the Anchorage housing project at Middletown, R. I.; without amendment (Rept. No. 156).

By Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 1260. A bill to amend section 107 of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, approved June 19, 1934; without amendment (Rept. No. 757).

By Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 1302. A bill to aid the associations, groups, organizations, and institutions encouraging participation of the youth of the country in athletic and sports programs by making surplus athletic equipment available to such associations, groups, organizations, and institutions, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 764).

By Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 1362. A bill to authorize the transfer of certain troop kitchen railway cars to the War Department, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 765).

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 4308. A bill to amend section 1 of the act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662), as amended, relating to the acceptance of decorations, orders, medals, and emblems by officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States tendered them by governments of belligerent nations, neutral nations, or other American Republics; without amendment (Rept. No. 766).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 468. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Imperial Palace, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan," to increase the amount of property which the corporation may hold from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000; without amendment (Rept. No. 760);

S. 1431. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edna Mary Jakimowicz; without amendment (Rept. No. 759);

H. R. 890. A bill for the relief of Jessie Thompkins; without amendment (Rept. No. 762);

H. R. 3690. A bill to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act; with amendments (Rept. No. 763); and

S. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim February 1 as National Freedom Day; with amendments (Rept. No. 761).

By Mr. BALL, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 4347. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 767).

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 1725. A bill for the relief of Fred S. Tutton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GURNEY (by request):

S. 1726. A bill to amend the act relating to preventing the publication of inventions in the national interest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

S. 1727. A bill to authorize and direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate freight rates which are applicable with respect to shipments within, to, and from the Mountain-Pacific rate territory; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. AIKEN:

S. 1728. A bill for the more economical operation of the general supply fund of the Bureau of Federal Supply, Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1729. A bill for the relief of Gudrun Emma Ericsson; and

S. 1730. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna V. Reyer, Alexander A. Reyer, and Vitaly A. Reyer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

S. 1731. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide annuities for custodial personnel of the Bureau of Prisons who have rendered at least 20 years of service; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 1732. A bill for the relief of the Yellow Cab Transit Co., of Oklahoma City; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1733. A bill to authorize payment to certain enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe of Indians under act of July 2, 1942

(Public, No. 645, 77th Cong.); to the Committee on Public Lands.

(Mr. MURRAY (for himself and Mr. WAGNER) introduced Senate bill 1734, to amend the Social Security Act by providing for a national system of unemployment and temporary disability insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 1735. A bill to establish two migratory waterfowl zones in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

S. 1736. A bill to provide for continued research for the purpose of developing improved prosthetic appliances for veterans; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MOORE:

S. 1737. A bill to amend the Judicial Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 1738. A bill for the relief of Ferd H. Giber; and

S. 1739. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Patricia Schwartz and Beatrice Schwartz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

S. J. Res. 154. Joint resolution authorizing the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the poultry business in the United States; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. AIKEN:

S. J. Res. 155. Joint resolution rescinding an order of the Federal Power Commission authorizing redevelopment of the Wilder Dam project; to the Committee on Public Works.

#### NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND TEMPORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Social Security Act by providing for a national system of unemployment and temporary disability insurance, and I request that an explanatory statement of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1734) to amend the Social Security Act by providing for a national system of unemployment and temporary disability insurance, introduced by Mr. MURRAY (for himself and Mr. WAGNER), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The statement presented by Mr. MURRAY was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR MURRAY EXPLAINING PURPOSE OF BILL TO BROADEN AND LIBERALIZE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The bill provides for:

1. Broadening unemployment insurance protection to cover about 10,000,000 jobs now excluded, such as agricultural labor, domestic service, employees of nonprofit institutions and employees of small firms.

2. Payments of benefits to an insured person out of work due to sickness or disability. Only two States—Rhode Island and California—now provide such protection to insured persons.



come in under the program were not up to the standards of the law, and I do not believe that is the case at all.

Mr. President, I will make my point clear by giving some examples. Let us take the case of veteran Jones. He works, let us suppose, on one of the large commercial dairy farms, such as Carnation Milk or Deerfoot Farms in my own State. He wants to start in and learn the dairy business on that farm from the bottom to the top. They start him out in the feed department, and he works a minimum of 48 hours a week, and probably from 56 to 60 hours in all. This bill would require him, in addition, to participate in 200 hours of classroom instruction at some school.

A man can take on just so much work and no more. He needs a little time to himself for rest and recreation. So veteran Jones quite rightly feels that he ought to be treated the same way as his friend veteran Smith, who is taking on-the-job training in, let us suppose, a Ford agency, is treated. The Ford agency is not obliged to say to veteran Smith: "All right, you want to prepare yourself to be in the Ford agency business. We will put you out on the floor and we will start you in with a grease job, and from there on we will move you on up to the mechanical department, but, Mr. Smith, you will have to attend, in addition, at least 200 hours a year in addition to your full day here in classroom work at the school in the next town." Veteran Smith learn his job on the job—that is why these benefits are called on-the-job-training benefits.

The GI bill has entirely different prerequisites for veterans who desire formal schooling. A man can go to an agricultural school, under this bill, if that is the way he wants to learn how to be a farmer. But most educators agree that the best way to learn the ins and outs of farming is to learn it on the farm and not in a classroom. In my opinion, it is something of a joke to call this bill on-farm-training bill, when it requires—and I want to stress this—something which no other type of on-the-job training requires, namely, a minimum of 200 hours of classroom instruction.

I do not say that a certain amount of classroom instruction may not be wholly desirable in certain allied agricultural subjects. I do not want to take the time to go into that right now, but I would be the first to realize that it is probably more effective to teach certain subjects in the classroom rather than on the farm. I want to be reasonable about this. What I object to is for us to say in this bill: "You must have 200 hours of classroom instruction or else you can't qualify for these benefits." That is bureaucracy, rigidity, at its worst. The varying situations in different States may call for entirely different approaches. In some States or in some communities it may be perfectly feasible to have 200 hours of assembled, classroom instruction. In other States, the training program may call for only 100 hours, or 50 hours, or 10 hours. I do not think it possible to make a hard and fast rule about a subject like this, but that is precisely what

this bill seeks to do. And if it would spell certain disaster to the Massachusetts program, as I am told it would, I wonder what effect it would have in such States as Wyoming, or Montana, or Texas, or Georgia, where the distances from farm to classroom are double and triple what they are in the East. The answer seems perfectly clear to me: There just will not be any veterans enrolling in on-farm training, and accordingly the activity will be wasted.

From the very moment that H. R. 2181 was introduced in the Senate, I have been trying to find a solution to this problem. As I said earlier, I favor the objectives of the bill, and I want to see it passed in such a form that it not only can be made realistic and workable, but also in such a form that it will not ruin programs which have operated successfully and effectively to date in my own State of Massachusetts and in several other States.

Therefore, I offered an amendment to the bill which would have solved this difficulty. It simply provided that where it is discovered that a variation in the proportion of hours of assembled instruction and individual instruction will better serve the conditions within a given area, any program mutually agreeable to the regional office of the Veterans' Administration and the responsible State authority which substantially meets the total number of training hours called for in the act shall be recognized as complying with the requirements of the act. In other words, the amendment provided the flexibility in this matter of classroom work which those who have had practical experience with that type of farm training believed necessary. My amendment did not disturb the total hours or any other provision of the bill. All it sought to do was to loosen the entirely too rigid provisions regarding the proportion of hours of assembled instruction and individual instruction.

By requiring the approval of the regional office of the Veterans' Administration and the State approving agency, my amendment safeguards the program against the certification of any spurious or illusory programs. So nobody can make that objection.

For reasons unknown to me, the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reported the bill without my amendment, although full hearings were held on it and, I understand, the chairman of the subcommittee, the able junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] expressed himself as being wholly satisfied that the amendment was proper and necessary, and he helped it along.

However, since the bill was reported without what I consider to be an absolutely vital provision, I am forced to register my objection to the entire bill. I feel in this case it is certainly better to have no legislation at all than have such a bill as H. R. 2181 on the books.

Mr. President, I have here the testimony in the hearing before the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Mr. Harold A. Mostrom, of Massachusetts, who is a great authority on on-the-farm training, the director of the Essex

County Agricultural School, in Athol, Mass., testified. I should like to read a few excerpts from what he said:

Mr. Mostrom. Well, without any amendment, we believe that because the program calls for 200 hours of assembled instruction, that the great majority of our veteran students would have to drop out of the program, because a large portion of those in training are engaged in employed agricultural work rather than on their own farms. Their time is not their own, and because they are working under our program of a minimum of 48 hours a week on operational skilled training on the farm, and for most of them that means 50 or 60 hours a week or more, they feel that they could not possibly meet a requirement that called for them to be off the farm a total of 200 hours during the year.

Mr. President, I could proceed and talk about this for 4 or 5 hours, in fact, I could probably talk about it for 15 or 16 hours. I do not want to say I could beat the record in the Senate for length of time, but I feel I could at least equal it. But I am not going to do that. I have made just a brief statement of the facts in the case, and I hope that the motion which has been made by the Senator from Ohio will not prevail. If it does prevail, then I shall offer the amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have a vote on the motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does the Senator understand there is a time limitation upon the debate in the agreement?

Mr. TAFT. Such a request is agreeable to the Senators who are interested but other Senators may object. I cannot agree for them. Senators interested in the bill have agreed to such a limitation.

Mr. LODGE. I am interested. The Senator did not speak for me?

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Massachusetts is interested. I cannot speak for him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CAIN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio to consider calendar 610, House bill 2181, an act relating to institution on-farm training for veterans. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" appear to have it.

Mr. LODGE. I ask for a division.

On a division, the motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2181) relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments, on page 2, lines 16 and 17, to strike out "Administrator, which when taken as a full time course," and insert "Administrator. Such course shall be considered a full-time course when it" and on page 4, line 25, after the word



"found", to insert "by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or the State approving agency."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with instructions to make a thorough study of all on-the-job and on-the-farm training. I propose to make the same motion with regard to the next bill, which deals with on-the-job training. Mr. President, I make that motion simply in order that it may be before the Senate. It is debatable.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, may I make an inquiry of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. Was consent given to limited debate?

Mr. TAFT. I want to make the motion, first—

Mr. GEORGE. I merely want to state that I have no objection to a limitation on debate.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the motion be limited to 15 minutes on each side, the time to be controlled by the Senator from Oregon and myself. I shall be glad to yield the most of my time to the Senator from Massachusetts, if he wishes to take it, in connection with his amendment.

Mr. LODGE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to the bill, and I want to have sufficient time to explain it and the reasons for it. In light of past experience, 15 minutes does not go very far—a Senator yields to someone, who immediately is off to the races, and the 15 minutes is gone.

Mr. TAFT. I confine my unanimous consent request to action on the motion to refer. If that motion is defeated, then the Senator may proceed to offer his amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that I discussed at some length this measure last night, and I do not care to repeat what I then said. The Senator from Oregon, in charge of the bill, will have full control of it. I of course express the hope that the bill will not be recommitted.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1948

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, is it in order for me to take about 2 minutes to read a short statement?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. Do I have the floor?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I withhold my request until the Senator from Maryland makes a short statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I wish to put in the RECORD a short statement.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Do I have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In answer to the question propounded by the junior Senator from Oregon—

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to say to the Senator from Oregon that I shall not take more than 2 minutes.

Mr. MORSE. I understand that.

Mr. TAFT. I propounded a unanimous consent request which has not been acted on. I suggested I would withhold that until the Senator from Maryland presented a short statement.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if the Senator propounds the request, I have no objection to his doing so in my time; but I think the record is that I have the floor. I was recognized by the Chair, and I have not yielded the floor. I permitted the Senator from Ohio to proceed, and I should have no objection to permitting the Senator from Maryland to proceed. The parliamentary inquiry I desire to raise is, Who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. First, however, is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. TAFT. I withhold the request until the Senator's statement has been made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. In order to keep the Senator in position where he will not lose the floor, I would like to ask him if he knows that the figures I am about to give have been prepared by the experts of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and show the name of the appropriation bill, the amount of the budget request for each appropriation bill, the amount of the bill as it passed the House, and the amount of the bill as it passed the Congress, or the Senate, in the event that it has not reached the President, and the net saving on each bill. Let me say on the 14 regular appropriation bills, the reduction below the Budget Bureau's estimates, according to the figures of the Senate Appropriations Committee, are as follows:

The Treasury-Post Office bill, \$882,614,100; Labor-Federal Security bill, \$105,455,000; the hoof-and-mouth disease appropriations, nothing; Interior Department appropriation bill, \$102,135,000; State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill, the amount of reduction is \$147,613,000; the Navy appropriation bill, \$244,234,000; the agricultural appropriation bill, \$190,141,000; the military establishment bill, \$100,173,000; the government corporations appropriations bill, \$18,391,000; the independent offices appropriation bill, \$192,519,000; the legislative appropriation bill, \$20,899,000; the

War Department civil functions appropriation bill, an increase of \$157,200,000; the District of Columbia appropriation bill, a reduction of \$293,000; and the supplemental appropriation bill, \$246,607,000, making a total reduction in government expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, of \$2,093,000,000. That does not include the \$800,000,000 of tax refunds, which were taken out of an appropriation bill, but the \$800,000,000 in tax refunds was not a reduction in governmental expenditures, so that the net reduction in governmental expenditures for the fiscal year that has taken place was \$1,293,875,000. The amount of money recommended by the Budget Bureau to the Congress on all these bills was \$27,948,583,089. The amount of the bills, as they passed the Congress, was \$25,854,708,081, leaving a net reduction in the House and Senate on the bills in question of \$1,293,875,000.

I mentioned this only to bring out the point that that is the extent to which the Appropriations Committee in the House and in the Senate, and the House and the Senate thereafter, have reduced the recommendations of the Budget Bureau in cutting the expenditures of the Federal Government.

I should like to have this table printed in the RECORD in detail for all to see. It does not take into consideration, either, any deficiency appropriations which may be passed after we convene in January, nor does it take into consideration the \$400,000,000 of authorization for the armed services only a few days ago, and has just recently passed, but for which appropriations will not be made, in part, until January; so that unless we have swollen revenues, as a result of increased prosperity in the country resulting from the present rates, it is not likely that we will have any surplus in the Treasury on June 30, 1948. However, if we continue to hold down expenses and if we continue to receive these abnormal revenues due to prosperity in the country, the prospect of a surplus will be rather bright. But as of the moment we face the fiscal year 1948 with only a reduction of \$1,293,000,000 in the estimates of the Budget Bureau, or the Presidential estimates. I think the country should know that. I have been working with the staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee in preparing this table, which I now ask unanimous consent to have printed in detail in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Appropriations, fiscal year 1948

| Bill                        | (1)<br>Budget<br>request | (2)<br>House<br>passed | (3)<br>Passed Con-<br>gress or Senate | Difference<br>between<br>Budget<br>request and<br>final action |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Treasury-Post Office.....   | \$4,099,123,550          | \$3,202,050,750        | \$3,216,509,450                       | <sup>1</sup> \$882,614,100                                     |
| Labor-Federal Security..... | 1,779,614,039            | 1,684,586,780          | 1,674,158,631                         | 105,455,408                                                    |
| Hoof and mouth.....         | 9,000,000                | 9,000,000              | 9,000,000                             | —                                                              |
| Interior.....               | 296,135,000              | 161,413,000            | 194,000,000                           | 102,135,000                                                    |
| State-Justice-Commerce..... | 698,788,000              | 538,976,000            | 551,175,000                           | 147,613,000                                                    |
| Navy.....                   | 3,513,000,000            | 3,135,481,000          | 3,268,766,000                         | 244,234,000                                                    |
| Agriculture.....            | 805,141,000              | 572,172,000            | 615,000,000                           | 190,141,000                                                    |

Footnotes at end of table.



## Appropriations, fiscal year 1948—Continued

| Bill                           | (1)<br>Budget<br>request | (2)<br>House<br>passed | (3)<br>Passed Con-<br>gress or Senate | Difference<br>between<br>Budget<br>request and<br>final action |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Military Establishment.....    | \$5,716,791,500          | \$5,280,982,000        | \$5,616,618,000                       | \$100,173,500                                                  |
| Government corporations.....   | 50,137,000               | 34,097,000             | 31,746,000                            | 18,391,000                                                     |
| Independent offices.....       | 8,500,497,000            | 8,167,869,000          | 8,307,978,000                         | 192,519,000                                                    |
| Legislative.....               | 76,153,000               | 54,895,000             | 55,254,000                            | 20,899,000                                                     |
| War civil functions.....       | 382,727,000              | 339,186,000            | 539,927,000                           | <sup>2</sup> 157,200,000                                       |
| District of Columbia.....      | 95,793,000               | 95,930,000             | 95,500,000                            | 293,000                                                        |
| Supplemental.....              | 1,925,683,000            | 1,603,199,000          | 1,679,076,000                         | 246,607,000                                                    |
| Total.....                     | 27,948,583,089           | 24,942,537,530         | 25,854,708,081                        | 2,093,875,008                                                  |
| Less tax-refund reduction..... |                          |                        |                                       | 800,000,000                                                    |
| Actual reduction.....          |                          |                        |                                       | 1,293,875,008                                                  |

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$800,000,000 tax-refund reduction.  
<sup>2</sup> Increase over President's original request.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills and joint resolutions of the Senate:

S. 609. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claims arising out of the deaths of Norman Ray Pedron and Carl Franklin Morris;

S. 1505. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Boise, Idaho, to the Boise Chamber of Commerce;

S. 1590. An act to amend the District of Columbia rent-control law so as to provide that schools and universities may recover possession of housing accommodations in certain cases;

S. 1633. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the national convention of the American Legion to be held in New York, N. Y., August 28 to 31, 1947, and the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, September 4 to 9, 1947;

S. J. Res. 130. Joint resolution relating to safety in bituminous-coal and lignite mines of the United States; and

S. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution to provide for returns of Italian property in the United States, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 629) for the relief of A. E. McCartney and O. A. Foster; P. W. Woodyard and J. R. Mahon; B. E. Truitt, T. L. Truitt, and W. B. Lacy; G. W. Cox, J. M. Cox, and F. T. Cox; W. W. Cox and Dr. J. W. Cox; Robert Cathcart and Claude Cathcart.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. ENGEL of Michigan, Mr. STEFAN, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. KEEFE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. KERR, and Mr. MAHON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1326) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, with an amendment; insisted upon its amendment; asked a conference with the

Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HOPE, Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. FLANNAGAN, and Mr. COOLEY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1020) to amend the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended with an amendment; insisted upon its amendment; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. VORYS, Mr. JUDD, Mr. FULTON, Mr. RICHARDS, and Mr. MANSFIELD were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the following bill and joint resolution of the House:

H. R. 4069. An act to terminate certain tax provisions before the end of World War II; and

H. J. Res. 238. Joint resolution to amend paragraph 1772 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3678) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 19, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, and 92 to the bill, and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 11, 16, 21, and 24, to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2389) for the relief of Harriett Townsend Bottomley; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. JENNINGS, Mr. SPRINGER, and Mr. FEIGHAN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

## ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 4268) making supplemental appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

## AMENDMENT OF PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1946

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CAIN in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, insisting upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1020) to amend the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, agree to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. CORDON; Mr. BUTLER, Mr. MALONE, Mr. DOWNEY, and Mr. McFARLAND conferees on the part of the Senate.

## RELIEF OF ACCOUNTABLE OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1350) to authorize relief of accountable officers of the Government, and for other purposes, which were on page 1, line 11, strike out "for any reason whatsoever", and on page 2, strike out all after line 13, down to and including line 2, on page 3, and insert:

SEC. 2. This act shall not operate to repeal the provisions of the paragraph of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, relating to relief of disbursing officers of the Navy (41 Stat. 132; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 105), and the act entitled "An act to authorize relief of disbursing officers of the Army on account of loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, records, or papers in their charge," approved December 13, 1944 (58 Stat. 800; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 95a).

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

## AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, insisting upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1326) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, agree to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and



that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. AIKEN, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. STEWART conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### EXTENSION OF CERTAIN SECOND-CLASS MAILING PRIVILEGES

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2857) to extend second-class mailing privileges to bulletins issued by State conservation and fish and game agencies or departments, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. LANGER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. LANGER, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. MCKELLAR conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### HARRIETT TOWNSEND BOTTOMLEY

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2389) for the relief of Harriett Townsend Bottomley, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WILEY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MOORE, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. KILGORE conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### AMENDMENT OF HOUSING ACT OF 1937—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCARTHY submitted the following conference report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1361) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to permit loans, capital grants, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects where construction costs exceed present cost limitations upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 1 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 2. The United States or any State or local public agency assisted by Federal funds made available with respect to housing shall continue to have the right to maintain an action or proceeding to recover possession of

any housing accommodations (except as provided in the proviso of section 209 (b) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947) operated by it where such action or proceeding is authorized by the statute or regulations under which such accommodations are administered, but no such action or proceeding shall be maintained prior to March 1, 1948, if in the opinion of the administering authority such action or proceeding would result in undue hardship for the occupants of such housing accommodations, or unless in the opinion of such authority other housing facilities are available for such occupants."

And the House agree to the same.

JOE McCARTHY,

J. WM. FULBRIGHT,

By J. M.,

JOHN J. SPARKMAN,

By J. M.,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,

RALPH A. GAMBLE,

JOHN C. KUNKEL,

HENRY O. TALLE,

BRENT SPENCE,

PAUL BROWN,

WRIGHT PATMAN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

#### CONTROL OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KEM submitted the following conference report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 493) to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to control the possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia, approved July 8, 1932 (sec. 22, 3204 D. C. Code, 1940 edition), having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That section 4 of the act entitled 'An Act to control the possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia, to provide penalties, to prescribe rules of evidence, and for other purposes', approved July 8, 1932 (sec. 22, 3204 D. C. Code, 1940 edition), be amended by changing the last period to a colon and adding the following language: 'Provided, That arrests, without a warrant, and searches and seizures pursuant thereto, may be made for violation of this section, by police officers, as in the case of a felony, upon probable cause that the person arrested is violating this section at the time of the arrest; but no evidence discovered in the course of any arrest, search, or seizure authorized by this proviso shall be admissible in any criminal proceeding against the person arrested unless at the time of such arrest he was carrying a pistol or other dangerous weapon on or about his person.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend section 4 of the Act entitled 'An Act to control the possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous

weapons in the District of Columbia, to provide penalties, to prescribe rules of evidence, and for other purposes', approved July 8, 1932 (sec. 22, 3204 D. C. Code, 1940 edition)."

JAMES P. KEM,

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

JOS. P. O'HARA,

JOHN J. ALLEN, JR.,

T. G. ABERNETHY,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. KEM. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report. I call attention to the fact that the report was signed by all the conferees with the exception of the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I should like to be registered as voting against the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Missouri?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GURNEY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3678) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 36.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 26, 27, 28, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,388,286,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,469,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,349,755,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,170,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$154,032,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-







SENATE - July 26

19. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the second conference report on H. R. 3601, the agricultural appropriation bill, and concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment regarding the school-lunch program (pp. 10486-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Both Houses agreed to a revised conference report on H. R. 3756, the Government corporations appropriation bill, which, in addition to provisions of the first version of the conference report, eliminates Sec. 307 of the bill, regarding additional corporation controls (pp. 10522-6, 10528, 10577-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4269, the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1948 (pp. 10539-49, 10604-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. The conferees agreed to \$75,000 for the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, \$17,500 for the BAI animal-husbandry item, \$600,000,000 for government and relief in the occupied areas, a provision expressing congressional opinion that expenditures for food stuffs should be for those items which can be purchased with benefit to the national economy, and \$210,000 for Sugar Rationing Administration.

Passed with amendments H. R. 4347, the second supplemental appropriation bill, and both Houses agreed to the conference report (pp. 10460-1, 10480-6, 10571, 10587-93, 10630-1). This bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate inserted \$500,000 to continue the Remount Service in the War Department temporarily, and the conferees agreed to \$350,000 for this purpose (p. 10483). The Senate inserted \$15,000 for E&PQ insect investigations, and the conferees agreed to \$5,000 for this item (p. 10482). The Senate increased the item for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and the conferees agreed to \$750,000 (p. 10481).

~~Sens. Lucas, Ill., and Myers, Pa., discussed appropriation reductions and the history of the Legislative Budget, criticizing the manner of effectuating this provision (pp. 10504-10, 10518-19).~~

The "Daily Digest" includes a statement showing the amounts in the various appropriation bills in their different legislative stages (p. D616).

20. CROP INSURANCE. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 1326, to limit the crop-insurance program to essentially an experimental basis (pp. 10478-9, 10580-1). This bill will now be sent to the President. The conference bill authorizes wheat insurance in 56 counties, corn and flax insurance in 50 counties each, and tobacco insurance in 35 counties; includes the Senate provision regarding reconstitution of the board of directors of FCIC, the Senate provision regarding suits against FCIC and by it, and the Senate limitation on reinsurance.

21. MARKETING AGREEMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 452, to make various amendments to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act (pp. 10463-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

22. FORESTS. The "Daily Digest" states that H. J. Res. 205, to authorize sale of timber in the Tongass National Forest in such a way as to facilitate pulp production in Alaska, was passed (p. D612); however, the Congressional Record itself does not show this action, since it went to press before the Senate adjourned.

Passed without amendment H. R. 3395, to add certain lands to the Modoc National Forest, Calif. (p. 10467). This bill will now be sent to the President.



Committee (p. 10368).

35. PURCHASING. S. 1728, by Sen. Aiken, Vt., for the more economical operation of the general supply fund of the Bureau of Federal Supply; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 10368).
36. POULTRY. S. J. Res. 154, by Sen. Baldwin, Conn., to authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of the poultry business in the U. S.; to Civil Service Committee (p. 10368).
37. EXPORT CONTROLS. S. Res. 158, by Sen. Thomas, Okla., to direct the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to investigate administration of export controls on agricultural commodities by the Commerce Department; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10369, where resolution is printed in full).
38. SMALL BUSINESS. S. 1740, by Sen. Murray, Mont., providing for a permanent Federal Small Business Corporation; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 10435.)
39. LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE. H. R. 4389, by Rep. Corbett, Pa., to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act so as to relieve the Legislative Reference Service of preparation of data in certain cases. To House Administration Committee. (p. 10357.)
40. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. H. R. 4397, by Rep. Lenke, N. Dak., to equalize the retirement benefits payable to Federal employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 10357).
41. PRICE CONTROL. H. J. Res. 253, to reestablish effective price and rent control; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 10357).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 25

42. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted a radio interview with Sen. Wiley on this proposed project. (pp. A4061-2).
43. COOPERATIVES. Rep. Patman, Tex., inserted his address defending cooperatives against current criticisms (pp. A4063-6).
44. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Stewart, Tenn., inserted a Farm Bureau summary of H. R. 4150, H. R. 4151, and S. 1621, to divide SCS functions between ARA and Extension Service (pp. A4067-8).
45. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bennett, Mo., defending congressional reductions in USDA appropriations. (pp. A4083-5).
46. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., favoring additional changes in congressional organization, etc. (pp. A4086-7).
47. FLOOD CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Banta, Mo., criticizing administration of the flood-control program and urging more coordination of the various participating agencies (pp. A4087-8).
48. POULTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Boggs, Del., commending development of the poultry industry in the U. S. (p. A4092).



March, this bill recognizes the validity of all such leases in existence as of January 1, 1948, since there is little if anything which could be done about the situation now. I should like, however, to see enough Members of Congress announce publicly in the near future their intention to support a continuation of rent control after next March 1 that tenants who are not convinced of the justification of a 15 percent rent increase in their cases can feel secure in not signing such leases. At present, they feel, in many cases, that there is a loaded gun pointed at their heads and the gun is labeled "No rent control at all after March 1."

My bill would:

1. Bring back under rent control in all defense rental areas all housing accommodations subject to regulation under the act which expired last June 30 except hotels (for transients), tourist houses (for transients), and motor courts.

2. Recontrol new construction, which was decontrolled under the Wolcott Act, but would instruct the Housing Expediter to make "due allowance for appropriate adjustments" in setting rents for new construction on the fact that the builder or owner may have proceeded to build on the assumption that these dwellings would not be subject to rent control and that his construction costs may have been higher than they otherwise would have been.

3. Recontrol units converted after February 1, 1947, on the same basis as new construction units.

4. Restore to the Housing Expediter authority in those cases he deems it necessary to recontrol areas which have already been decontrolled, and to put under rent control any areas which have never had rent control but which, in his judgment, should be placed under rent control. Both of these powers were removed by the Wolcott Act.

5. Continue the rent advisory boards established under the Wolcott Act, including their authority to recommend decontrol by areas, to recommend over-all rent increases by areas, and to make recommendations on general operational practices and regulations in their areas, but it would remove the present authority of these boards to consider individual rent adjustment cases and to make recommendations to local rent officials on these individual cases. The Housing Expediter, of course, would retain his present authority to accept or reject the recommendations of these advisory boards.

6. Restore all enforcement provisions of the act which expired last June 30, including criminal sanctions and the right of the Housing Expediter to sue for triple damages in cases of rent overcharges. The present law omits these features.

7. Restore to the Expediter power he no longer has to issue regulations concerning evictions, including the reestablishment of a required waiting period before eviction occurs. The present law leaves eviction matters subject only to State law.

8. Reestablish the exclusive jurisdiction procedure over orders and regulations of the Housing Expediter on rent matters in the Emergency Court of Appeals. Under present law enacted last June 30, orders and regulations of the Housing Expediter on rent matters can be attacked in any State or Federal court following exhaustion of appeal machinery through administrative channels.

9. Continue powers which the Housing Expediter now has to issue regulations covering hardship cases as well as to order general rent increases by areas or nationally where he finds them necessary to fair and equitable administration of rent control.

I feel it is too bad that the Congress would not agree last month to a rent control extension act which would merely continue existing regulations. There was ample provision in the previous law for landlords suffering hardship to obtain rent increases, and thousands of them received such increases. Now

that the damage has been done by enactment of a bad bill, the best we can do now is repair the damage wherever it is possible to do so while assuring a continuation of controls, even if they are relaxed as they have been. This bill seeks to accomplish those purposes.

#### WILDER DAM ON CONNECTICUT RIVER

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement relating to Senate Joint Resolution 155, which I introduced yesterday.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. President, yesterday I introduced Senate Joint Resolution 155, which would rescind an order of the Federal Power Commission authorizing the Bellows Falls Hydroelectric Corp. to redevelop the Wilder Dam on the Connecticut River near the towns of Hartford, Vt., and Lebanon, N. H.

I should like to comment briefly as to why I introduced this resolution.

I have placed this matter before the Congress, Mr. President, because the Congress is the only authority which can overrule the Federal Power Commission in granting the Bellows Falls Hydroelectric Corp. the right to reconstruct and raise this dam.

In effect, I am appealing to the Congress to stay the hand of this utility corporation in its attempt to flood, and take out of agricultural production, thousands of acres of the richest meadowland in Vermont and New Hampshire.

In fact, I venture to say that the land to which I refer is some of the richest land in the entire United States.

The people of Vermont and New Hampshire, particularly those who are residents of the immediate area to be affected, are overwhelmingly opposed to the building of this dam.

Public sentiment in my State of Vermont is overwhelmingly opposed to this project, which would result in raising the elevation of the water at the dam to 385 feet above sea level, approximately 16 feet above the level at the present old dam.

An official committee created by the Vermont Legislature of 1944 and consisting of the director of the State planning board, the chairman of the State conservation board, and the present commissioner of agriculture, made a strong report against it.

The position of the people of Vermont and New Hampshire, who are against this project, has been stated at public hearings held by the Federal Power Commission and interested State bodies.

It has been shown conclusively that the construction of the proposed dam would result in irreparable damage to the agricultural and economic interests of the Connecticut River Valley.

In the face of this evidence, Mr. President, I am gravely concerned over the fact that the Federal Power Commission has granted this order.

In deciding in favor of the power company, and against the hardworking farmers of the affected area, I submit that the Commission has failed to give due consideration to the testimony and to the effect of this dam upon the agricultural economy of the area.

Mr. President, we are faced here with the question of deciding whether we shall yield to the desire of the power companies to destroy a great farming area for what they themselves admit are small profits, or whether we shall consider first the welfare of the rank and file citizens of the New England States.

I submit that we, here in this body, stand as the last line of defense of the people against the steam-roller tactics of the power interests.

I have had the utmost respect for the Federal Power Commission.

I regret to say that the Commission, in granting the authority to develop this dam, has approached this question primarily from the standpoint of the power interests rather than from the viewpoint of the general welfare of the people involved.

I submit, Mr. President, that however broad the wording of the Federal Power Act may be or whatever latitude may be implied in the interpretation of that act, the Federal Power Commission is treading on dangerous ground if it ignores entirely the interests of the people immediately affected by this project.

We cannot maintain our democratic institutions; we cannot maintain respect for the law, if we do not carry out the law in such a way as to maintain a merited faith in equal justice for all and to protect the common welfare of the people.

To present more clearly the factual picture of this case, I call attention to the evidence which was presented at hearings by the Federal Power Commission and the New Hampshire Water Control Commission in the Fall of 1944 and the Fall of 1946.

At those hearings, it was contended by the Bellows Falls Hydroelectric Corp., that only 1,147 acres of land would be flooded.

It was claimed also that this total, only about 334 acres of tillable meadow land would be removed from normal agricultural use.

Testimony of agricultural authorities and Vermont State officials show that approximately 2,800 acres of fertile farm land would be rendered unproductive in Vermont alone and that a somewhat less acreage in New Hampshire would likewise be ruined for agricultural purposes by raising the water at the dam to a 385-foot elevation.

This refers not only to acreage that would be flooded but includes also acreage that would be made useless for agricultural purposes because of seepage, rise of the water table, and other harmful effects upon land that is "water logged" but not flooded.

Mr. President, we all know that we as a Nation have made serious inroads upon our soil. We have been prodigal in our waste of this life-sustaining resource.

To flagrantly sacrifice this valuable meadowland not only will disrupt the agricultural economy of the people living in the area but it will make serious inroads upon the productive capacity of New England.

At a time when we are drawing so heavily upon our resources in an effort to relieve the suffering peoples of the world and in view of the prospective future need for soil and its products, it would be extremely shortsighted, to say the least, for us to permit this fertile land to be permanently ruined for agricultural purposes.

As badly as we need power in New England, the time may come when we may need food nationally more than we need the small amount of electricity which can be developed at this site.

There is no justification for needlessly sacrificing this fertile land in order to get power when other sources of power are available, sources which would produce power more cheaply and would not necessitate the sacrificing of any valuable farm land.

Mr. President, I call attention now to a comparison between the value of the power which would be generated by this new dam and the value of the agricultural output of the land it is proposed to destroy.

According to power-company estimates at the hearings, the Bellows Falls Hydroelectric Corp. would receive annual benefits or profits amounting to \$29,230 from the sale of electricity. Weighed against this benefit for power would be the loss of income to milk producers alone of more than \$700,000 a year.

Moreover, it was shown by a witness for the largest milk distributor in Boston that the loss of revenue for merely handling the milk



would amount to more than \$36,000 a year, or about \$7,000 more than the benefits from the sale of power.

Furthermore, the power company testified at the hearings that the annual output of the development would be 117,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually while the annual cost of this production would be \$1,210,000.

This would make the cost of production over 1 cent per kilowatt-hour or much more than the cost of producing power at tidewater from steam.

Thus, from a purely dollars and cents viewpoint, this dam is not a feasible project.

There is one extremely disturbing fact to consider in connection with this project.

I refer specifically to the failure of the power company to make a comprehensive study of the effects of this proposed dam upon the agricultural economy of the Connecticut River Valley.

Power company witnesses at the hearings in 1944 and 1946 admitted that they had not made such a study.

They were concerned only with their own profits rather than the welfare of all New England.

Yet in the absence of such a comprehensive study, and in the face of clear-cut, specific testimony by farmers and farmers' representatives and the chairman of the committee created by the Vermont legislature as to the harmful and devastating effect of this project upon the agriculture of the area, the Federal Power Commission granted the power company authority to proceed with the erection of the dam and the destruction of a large section of the Connecticut Valley.

This action by the Commission was neither justified nor warranted in the light of existing evidence.

Over and above the considerations which I have mentioned, Mr. President, there is one other factor to consider, namely, the building of this dam will not in any way relieve the hazard of floods.

It will, in fact, create an additional hazard by eliminating the natural storage basin which now serves the upper reaches of the river.

I am not opposed to the development of water power.

We need to do more than we have done in the past in the development of our water resources. We are in desperate need of low cost power.

But when it comes to choosing between the development of power by the utilities for an annual profit of \$29,000 and protecting the livelihood and welfare of hundreds of farmers producing nearly a million dollars worth of food a year, I do not hesitate to take the part of the farm people who are being ruthlessly deprived of their land.

I appeal to my colleagues here in the Senate to join with me in this stand. We represent the last ray of hope to the citizens involved.

Unless we act favorably on this resolution which I have introduced today, the cold hand of that legal entity—the utility corporation—will strangle the economic life of the farm people of the Connecticut River Valley.

The issue is clear-cut: It is the power company versus the people.

If the utility interests succeed in this instance in devastating several thousand acres of rich Connecticut Valley farm land for \$29,000 annual profit, they will then seek to do the same in many other places.

It is not Vermont and New Hampshire alone that are concerned in this case. It is every locality in America which offers the power companies a chance to enhance their profits by riding roughshod over the rights of others.

I urge the Congress to intervene in behalf of the American people.

#### AN UN-AMERICAN IRON CURTAIN— ADDRESS BY SENATOR KEM

[Mr. KEM asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled "An Un-American Iron Curtain," delivered by him on July 25, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### DEMOCRATIC FOLLY—EDITORIAL FROM NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

[Mr. KEM asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Democratic Folly," published in the New York Herald Tribune July 26, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE NEW DAY AND A NEW WAY—ADDRESS BY DR. FRANK N. D. BUCHMAN

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the New Day and a New Way, by Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, delivered at Caux, Switzerland, on July 17, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### RAILROAD REORGANIZATION—STATE- MENTS BY HENRY W. HARRISON

[Mr. HAWKES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD statements by Henry W. Harrison, chairman of the special stockholders' committee, National Conference of Railroad Investors, relating to railroad reorganization, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### MR. TRUMAN'S HOMESICKNESS—EDI- TORIAL FROM THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Mr. Truman's Homesickness," published in the Philadelphia Bulletin of July 25, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### RESTORATION OF POWERS OF THE STATES—ARTICLE BY HON. JULIAN P. ALEXANDER

[Mr. EASTLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "States of the Union; Time To Start Restoring Their Powers," written by Hon. Julian P. Alexander, a member of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, and published in the American Bar Association Journal for January 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. KNOWLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Forty-ninth State," from the Dayton (Ohio) News of July 6, 1947; an editorial entitled "Hawaii's Good Americans," from the Pasadena (Calif.) Star-News of July 1, 1947; an editorial entitled "A New Star for Old Glory?," from the New York Herald Tribune of July 4, 1947; an editorial entitled "Case for Hawaii," from the Dallas (Tex.) News of July 3, 1947; and an editorial entitled "Hawaiian Statehood Bill," from the St. Louis Globe Democrat of July 3, 1947, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT TESTING, RESEARCH, AND INSPECTION LABORA- TORIES—STATEMENT BY AMERICAN COUNCIL OF COMMERCIAL LABORA- TORIES

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by the American Council of Commercial Laboratories, dated April 15, 1947, dealing with the importance of independent testing, research, and inspection laboratories, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### PEACETIME MILITARY TRAINING— GALLUP POLL

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a Gallup poll dated July 25, 1947, on the subject of peacetime military training, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### NATIONAL SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM— EXCERPTS FROM REPORTS

[Mr. MALONE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from reports of State school-lunch chairmen of State congresses of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and other data indicating need for the program and increased Federal grants, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### BACKGROUND AND WORK OF SENATOR MALONE—ARTICLE FROM ENGINEER- ING NEWS-RECORD

[Mr. ECTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from an article in the Engineering News-Record of January 2, 1947, on the background and work of Senator MALONE, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT

[Mr. FULBRIGHT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the edition of the RECORD after adjournment, a statement prepared by him, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement on the work of the Eightieth Congress, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIA- TIONS, 1948

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order of Business 820, House bill 4347, which is the last appropriation bill. It is most important that it be disposed of at once in order that it may go to conference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. RUSSELL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, I wish to understand just what the bill is.

Mr. BALL. It is the second supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator from Minnesota tell us how much is carried in the bill?

Mr. BALL. The total is about \$100,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will ask the Senator from Ohio if he will not withhold his unanimous-consent request until I can have an opportunity to examine the bill.

Mr. TAFT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

|          |           |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| Alken    | Brooks    | Capper   |
| Baldwin  | Buck      | Chavez   |
| Ball     | Bushfield | Connally |
| Barkley  | Butler    | Cooper   |
| Brewster | Byrd      | Cordon   |
| Bricker  | Cain      | Donnell  |
| Bridges  | Capehart  | Downey   |



|                 |           |                 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Dworshak        | Langer    | Reed            |
| Eastland        | Lodge     | Revercomb       |
| Eaton           | Lucas     | Robertson, Va.  |
| Ellender        | McCarran  | Robertson, Wyo. |
| Ferguson        | McCarthy  | Russell         |
| Flanders        | McClellan | Saltonstall     |
| Fulbright       | McFarland | Smith           |
| George          | McGrath   | Sparkman        |
| Green           | McKellar  | Stewart         |
| Gurney          | McMahon   | Taft            |
| Hatch           | Magnuson  | Taylor          |
| Hawkes          | Malone    | Thomas, Okla.   |
| Hayden          | Martin    | Thomas, Utah    |
| Hickenlocher    | Maybank   | Thye            |
| Hill            | Millikin  | Tydings         |
| Hoey            | Moore     | Umstead         |
| Holland         | Morse     | Vandenberg      |
| Ives            | Murray    | Watkins         |
| Jenner          | Myers     | Wherry          |
| Johnson, Colo.  | O'Connor  | White           |
| Johnston, S. C. | O'Daniel  | Wiley           |
| Kem             | O'Mahoney | Williams        |
| Kilgore         | Overton   | Young           |
| Knowland        | Pepper    |                 |

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is necessarily absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] is necessarily absent.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Ninety-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. Does the Senator from Ohio renew his unanimous-consent request?

Mr. TAFT. No; I withdraw the request and ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning at the point where we stopped last night, and proceed until the calendar is completed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator's request include a return to other bills on the calendar?

Mr. TAFT. Yes. I want the Senate to be in the same status, so far as the calendar is concerned, that it was in when we recessed last night.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to inquire of the able Senator from Ohio what his plans are today, so far as he can now foresee, about an executive session, a matter we discussed yesterday.

Mr. TAFT. We hope to have an executive session. It depends somewhat on the calendar. There are two or three bills. After that I think we can go to the Executive Calendar.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator then feels certain we shall have an executive session?

Mr. TAFT. We shall reach the Executive Calendar before we adjourn; I can give the Senator that assurance.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, does the plan contemplate that the call of the Legislative Calendar will be resumed where we left off last night, and that it will be finished?

Mr. TAFT. That will be done, and then if any Senator wants to ask for reconsideration, or for unanimous consent, to revert to some bill, it will be open to him to do so.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### INTERIM REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I would like to ask for immediate consideration of a resolution authorizing a report by the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, during the recess. The Senator from Kentucky wished to ask me a question about it.

Mr. BARKLEY. May we have the resolution read?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

Mr. BREWSTER. The resolution simply provides—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Where is the resolution?

Mr. BREWSTER. Unfortunately, the resolution was adopted yesterday without the knowledge of either the Senator from Kentucky or myself.

Mr. BARKLEY. I might add, and without the knowledge of any other Senator. It was not done publicly in the Senate. It was adopted somewhere yesterday, without my knowing about it, and I wanted to make an inquiry about it from the Senator from Maine. I have no objection to the resolution, but I do not quite understand how a resolution came to be adopted by the Senate without its being reported to the Senate and somebody knowing about it. But I understand that the resolution authorized the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program to make interim reports during the recess of the Senate. I want to inquire of the Senator from Maine, who is chairman of the committee, whether in making these interim reports they are to be cleared through the minority members of the committee, so that the reports will not be made in the same way in which the resolution seems to have been adopted by.

Mr. BREWSTER. I can assure the Senator from Kentucky that the unvarying practice of the committee and of its former distinguished chairman, the present President, Mr. Truman, when a Senator, and of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], when he was chairman, will be followed by those now in control of the committee.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is interested in the statement of the Senator from Kentucky that certain action was taken surreptitiously and not in due course. The Chair would like to know what is involved?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is a resolution offered by the Senator from Maine authorizing the committee to make interim reports. The Senator submitted it to me some time yesterday, and I asked him to let me know when it was to be brought forward, so I could ask the question that I am now asking. We both learned this morning that it was adopted yesterday in a way that I do not understand. I do not know that there is anything surreptitious intentionally about it, but it probably is a matter of routine; somebody considered that there was no objection to it and that it would be adopted. But I do not think that is a good practice in the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator will be good enough to pursue his inquiry, the Chair would like to be definitely advised as to what happened.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I think I may add that after the colloquy between the Senator from Kentucky and myself, I think the Senator from Kentucky indicated to the clerk at the desk that it was a matter to which he had no objection. I do not think he indicated he wanted to ask any questions about it, and I think that fully explains what happened. I am sure there is no occasion for reflection on anyone concerned.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, yesterday, at some time, somebody brought to me here at my desk the resolution and asked me if I had any objection to it. I stated I did not have. I stated I would not object to it, but that did not indicate that I gave my consent for its private adoption without being reported to the Senate and without having the opportunity to ask the Senator from Maine the questions which I have now asked.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is solely interested, as the Senator from Kentucky can understand, that this resolution got through in some surreptitious or backdoor fashion. The Chair is not presiding over that sort of procedure, if he knows it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not think there was anything that carries the connotation of surreptitiousness, in the ordinary sense of the word. I think it probably was—

Mr. BREWSTER. Inadvertent.

Mr. BARKLEY. An inadvertence on the part of the clerks, or somebody at the desk, who assumed from my statement that I would have no objection to the resolution, that that meant that I consented to its adoption. But, even under those circumstances, any resolution adopted here should be reported to the Senate.

#### REINCORPORATION OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill (H. R. 4168) coming over from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 4168) to provide for reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The House bill is identical with Senate bill 1678, which was recently passed. Two bills crossed each other. The only change in the House bill over the Senate bill is to change the period of incorporation from 5 years to 3 years.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order entered a few moments ago, the calendar will not be called.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Senate



Resolution 153, Calendar 765, and I yield to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] to make a statement.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I objected to the resolution last evening. After considering the resolution, and in view of my high regard for the able Senator from Nebraska, I wish to withdraw my objection to the consideration and adoption of Senate Resolution 153. The understanding is that the amendment which was offered last evening by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], would limit the period of extension to April 1, 1948.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska for the present consideration of Senate Resolution 153.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 20, Eightieth Congress, agreed to January 24, 1947 (creating a special committee to study the problems of American small business enterprises), is hereby continued until the 31st day of October 1948. Such committee is hereby authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate \$50,000 in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized for the same purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. An amendment was offered in page 1, line 5, to change the date from the 31st day of October 1948 to April 1, 1948. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, in connection with the resolution respecting the Small Business Committee, I ask to have printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a memorandum on the subject of newsprint. I make the request for two reasons. One is that yesterday the Senate passed the sugar bill, carrying in it section 202 (e), to which I objected, and which I think is a direct slap at our good neighbor, Cuba, and is to be regretted. The memorandum which I ask to have printed as a part of my remarks concerns a criticism which has been made by various persons in this country, particularly certain American publishers, regarding the newsprint situation. I offer the memorandum as an explanation of the treatment we have received during the last several years from the Canadian newsprint industry. The Canadians, as well as the Cubans, have been very fair in the treatment of this country. I think they are both very important questions, and I do not think that much of the criticism by people in this country has been warranted. This memorandum will, I believe, throw some light upon the problem.

I ask unanimous consent that the memorandum may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOME POINTS ABOUT THE CANADIAN NEWSPRINT SITUATION IN RESPONSE TO CRITICISM BY AN AMERICAN PUBLISHER

The criticism expressed by an American publisher was mainly to the effect that

present Canadian newsprint prices in the United States are likely to bring development of newsprint production in Alaska with consequences detrimental to the Canadian industry. The publisher said he believed that "the difference between \$75 to \$80 paper and \$90 to \$100 paper is the straw that will break the camel's back." Referring to possibilities in Alaska the publisher said:

"It should be kept in mind that expenditures being made in Alaska by the Armed Services are not limited to strictly military and naval installations. A basic objective is to increase the population of Alaska by many thousands so a Government-subsidized newsprint industry there could fit into the picture very easily and its value to the newspapers of the United States would guarantee widespread support for such expenditures in the face of the trend against subsidizing private industry."

Some points in response are given in the numbered paragraphs below:

1. The present price of Canadian newsprint, delivered at New York, is \$90 a ton. Some large Canadian sellers have stated that they will make no increase in this price and it is, therefore, improbable that other Canadian sellers will want to place their customers at any material disadvantage by raising their prices in this period. Newsprint buyers thus seem to have assurance of a firm price for the 9 months of April 1 to December 31, 1947. This condition of price stability applies to no other major commodity in the United States nor does it apply to any other principal items of publishers' costs.

2. Assuming no further increase in 1947, as above, the price of Canadian newsprint through 1947 will average \$88.50 a ton. This is only \$4.50 a ton, or about 5 percent, above the \$84 level authorized by OPA in October, 1946.

3. Taking United States commodity prices in 1932 as a base of 100, the newsprint price index at \$90 a ton is 186; at the assumed 1947 average of \$88.50 a ton, the index is 183. The general index of United States commodity prices, issued by the United States Department of Labor, averaged 231 in March. The newsprint price index is thus still lagging about 45 points below the general index of United States commodity prices.

4. At \$90 a ton, newsprint is also still lagging below the relative price levels of other pulp and paper products. As has been the case for some years past, newsprint continues to be the least profitable and attractive of any of the main pulp and paper products. This is illustrated by the following figures obtained from International Paper Co.: In 1946 newsprint manufactured by Canadian International Paper Co. represented 26 percent of the total tonnage output of the International Paper Co. group but only about 18 percent of its gross revenue and less than 7 percent of its net profit. Incidentally, these figures also demonstrated how meaningless and misleading it is for people to quote the profits of pulp and paper companies as representing newsprint profits. Newsprint, in many cases, is a minor part of a pulp and paper company's earnings and a still smaller part of its profits.

5. The above comparisons of newsprint price index versus general United States commodity price index, and of newsprint versus other pulp and paper products, help to explain the flight from newsprint which has become so clearly apparent among United States pulp and paper manufacturers in recent years. During the past 10 years United States manufacturers of pulp and paper have more than doubled their total output (from 10,000,000 to over 20,000,000 tons a year) but, in sharp contrast, they have reduced their newsprint output by several hundred thousand tons a year. The flight from newsprint is continuing. There are now only two major newsprint producers left in the United States, Great Northern in the East and Crown-Zellerbach in the West.

The latter will further reduce its newsprint output, and divert to more profitable products in 1947-48.

6. At \$90 a ton, the manufacture of newsprint is evidently still not sufficiently profitable to stop diversion to other products in the United States, let alone attract investment capital for the construction of new mills on any ordinary commercial basis. Current and prospective costs of new mill construction (assuming wood and hydro-power to be available) would require prices substantially above \$90 a ton to attract investment capital. The only North American projects for new newsprint mills presently in sight are in Alaska and in the southern part of the United States. All such projects are on the basis of obtaining United States Government assistance or what is, in effect, a subsidy from public funds. Such projects are obviously impelled by motives other than commercial profit and, if they are to proceed at all, they will proceed regardless of whether the market price for newsprint is above or below its present \$90 level.

7. There is, therefore, no action open to a Canadian newsprint producer by which the above subsidy projects would be influenced one way or the other. Price decreases, even if practicable, would be likely to encourage, rather than discourage, projects of this type because lower prices would tend to reduce present output and this would add to the pressure for Alaskan or southern developments under Government aid.

8. With Canadian newsprint at its present level of \$90 a ton for New York delivery, newsprint consumers in United States and Canada are paying by far the lowest prices in the world. In England the price for domestic newsprint, fixed by the British Government, is equivalent to \$116 a short ton and Canadian newsprint is selling in England at \$109 a short ton. In Australia the current Canadian price (largely due to shipping costs) is equivalent to \$130 a short ton. European newsprint is selling in South American countries as high as \$190 and more a short ton. In contrast to the \$90 which they pay to Canadian manufacturers, United States publishers today are openly paying \$200 and more a ton for extra newsprint from other sources.

9. United States customers of Canadian newsprint mills are not only paying the lowest prices in the world but are obtaining and using a lavish supply. In the five prewar years of 1935-39 Canadian newsprint deliveries to the United States averaged 2,286,000 tons a year. In 1946 the figure was 3,355,000 tons. This was an increase of more than 1,000,000 tons, or 47 percent, over prewar; it was also an increase of more than 800,000 tons, or 32 percent, over the 1945 figure. In the first 4 months of 1947 Canadian deliveries to the United States were at the rate of over 3,500,000 tons a year. This is an increase of 1,214,000 tons, or 53 percent, over the prewar average. It exceeds 1945 by over 950,000 tons or 38 percent. It tops the previous all-time high of 1946 by nearly 150,000 tons.

10. Canadian newsprint mills in 1946 and 1947 to date have set new all-time records of production and newsprint consumption in the United States has also reached new peaks. Consumption in March and April of 1947, for example, was about 14 percent above the same months of 1946 and nearly 33 percent over the March-April prewar average. There can be no doubt that improved prices have been an important stimulus to this record supply despite the fact that, as already noted, current Canadian prices are still the lowest newsprint prices in the world, are still well below the comparative levels of other pulp and paper products, and far below the general level of United States commodity prices.



Mr. AIKEN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrel, its enrolling clerk, announced the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 1498) to provide support for wool, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 907) to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death, resignation, or separation from office of regional disbursing officers of the Treasury Department, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to revert to Calendar No. 768, Senate Resolution 147, which pertains to the study committee on agricultural and forestry questions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 147) authorizing a study of agricultural legislation and of trends, needs, and problems of agriculture, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with an amendment.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, may I ask whether this resolution requires the expenditure of any money?

Mr. THYE. It requires the expenditure of \$15,000. It was objected to by the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] last night, but he has withdrawn his objection.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not see how agriculture would be advanced by a further investigation. There have been agricultural problems ever since I have been a Member of the Senate and for many years before that.

Mr. THYE. The Steagall amendment contains the mechanics of the support price, and it will expire in 1948. Likewise, the Farm Credit Corporation will expire. Because of that, it is necessary that a study be made of the type of program which will be needed after December 31, 1948. That is the purpose of the study committee.

Mr. OVERTON. Is it a joint committee, or will the investigation be conducted by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. THYE. It will be conducted by a part of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It will work during the recess period in order to present a program at the next session of Congress. It has the unanimous support of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. OVERTON. Who appoints the subcommittee?

Mr. THYE. I presume it will be appointed by the chairman and the President of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, let me say that this measure also comes from the Committee on Rules and Administration, after rather exhaustive hearings on it, with the committee's entire approval, because it is a subcommittee of a standing committee, and we felt that it should make some study of the program to be adopted following the termination of the Steagall Support Act.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to make an observation.

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The standing committees have authority to conduct investigations of matters under their jurisdiction, during a recess of the Congress, without any specific authorization because of the recess. Probably the only additional thing that would be needed would be some additional funds. The general authority of the committee is sufficient to authorize the committee to investigate matters under their jurisdiction, during the recess. If the committee needs additional funds in order to make an investigation of agricultural conditions, in addition to its regular appropriation for clerk hire and its regular work, I have no doubt that the Senate would concur in a proposal for such an increase in funds.

But it really is not necessary to secure special authority from the Senate to enable the Committee on Agriculture or any other committee to carry on its work during the recess of the Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. OVERTON. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Louisiana objects. The resolution goes over.

#### AMERICAN INDIAN DAY

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we may revert to Calendar No. 183, Senate bill 309.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 309) designating American Indian Day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. REED. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made, and the bill goes over.

#### EXPORT OF GASOLINE AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask that we revert to Order No. 733, Senate bill 1653. A House bill, Calendar No. 732, House bill 4042, is similar, and it is to be substituted for the Senate bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana has asked unanimous consent that the Senate revert to the consideration of Calendar No. 733,

Senate bill 1653, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1653) to control the export to foreign countries of gasoline and petroleum products from the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COOPER. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill goes over, under objection.

#### PROMOTION AND ELIMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, the Armed Services Committee has reported to the Senate several bills which are on the calendar, and which I should like to have an opportunity on behalf of the committee to call up.

The first one is Calendar 637, House bill 3830, popularly known as the promotion bill. Would it be in order to take it up at this time?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator may make such a request.

Mr. BALDWIN. I make that request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut has asked unanimous consent that the Senate revert to Calendar No. 637, House bill 3830, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3830) to provide for the promotion and elimination of officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CONNALLY. I wish to know something about the bill.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, it is my purpose to explain this bill fully. Would I be limited to 5 minutes, under the 5-minute rule, or might I obtain unanimous consent to proceed for a longer period of time?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is limited to 5 minutes, under the rule, unless he can obtain unanimous consent to the contrary.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I request such unanimous consent.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, if the bill cannot be explained in 5 minutes, it should not be considered at this time, during the call of the calendar, under the 5-minute rule.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CONNALLY. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being made, the bill goes over.

#### PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES BY THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I now ask for the present consideration of Calendar No. 597, House bill 1366, the Army and Navy procurement bill. Let me state that I cannot explain the bill in 5 minutes. I am perfectly willing to defer



my request for consideration of the bill until matters on the calendar which can be acted on in a short length of time are disposed of, provided that we have an opportunity to present these bills. They are extremely important, as pertaining to the national defense, and they should be passed at this session of the Congress. Both of the bills I have mentioned have already been passed by the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the Senator from Connecticut requesting consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 597, House bill 1366?

Mr. BALDWIN. I am.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1366) to facilitate procurement of supplies and services by the War and Navy Departments, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have no objection to having this measure acted upon, but I wish to have a little more than 5 minutes' time to speak on it. This bill gives the Army and the Navy certain privileges in connection with procurement, which are denied to the Federal Supply Bureau and to other extremely important and necessary agencies of the Government, and I should like to explain that matter. It will take more than 5 minutes to do so. I hope the bill will come up later in the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under objection, the bill goes over.

#### AMENDMENT OF ORGANIC ACT OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Order of Business 434, House bill 3309, to amend the Organic Act of Puerto Rico.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TAFT. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill goes over under objection.

#### PROMOTION AND ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I renew the request that the Senate proceed to consider Order of Business 637, House bill 3830, to provide for the promotion and elimination of officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes. I have talked with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], and he has agreed to withdraw his objection until we can have an explanation of the bill by the Senator from Connecticut.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico objects.

#### EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC MINES

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 746, House bill 1602, to stimulate exploration, development, and production from domestic mines by private en-

terprise, and for other purposes, and I ask the attention of the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio.

In a moment I shall make objection to the immediate consideration of the bill, on behalf of the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], who is absent from the Chamber, and who would object, but I should like to ask the senior Senator from Ohio what the plan is for the consideration of this important measure.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, this is a bill relating to the proposed premium payments for copper, lead, and zinc, which I think should follow the measures which have priority at the moment. Those measures are the so-called Revercomb resolution and the last appropriation bill to be taken up, which will be taken up as soon as the call of the calendar is completed.

Mr. MILLIKIN. On behalf of the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], I object to the immediate consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION AND PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised that the Senator from Louisiana has withdrawn his objection to the consideration of Calendar No. 768, Senate Resolution 147.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate revert to the resolution and adopt it.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 147) authorizing a study of agricultural legislation and of trends, needs, and problems of agriculture, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments, on page 1, to strike out lines 1 to 5, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereto, is authorized and directed to make a study and inquiry into existing and pending agricultural legislation and of the trends, needs, and problems of agriculture in the United States.

And to insert:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized subcommittees thereof, is authorized and directed to make a study and inquiry into the trends, needs, and problems of agriculture in the United States, Territories, and possessions.

On page 2, line 6, after the word "authorized", to insert "during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress"; and on line 10, after the word "exceeds", to insert "\$15,000", so as to make the resolution read:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized subcommittees thereof, is authorized and directed to make a study and inquiry into the trends, needs, and problems of agriculture in the United States, Territories, and possessions.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study, together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$15,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That concludes the call of the calendar.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4347, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the last appropriation bill to be considered.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that the order was last evening that we would take up Senate resolution 137, and after proceeding an hour with it the calendar would be called, and that upon the conclusion of the call of the calendar the Senate would again proceed with the consideration of Senate Resolution 137. That was an order made at that time, an order which I feel should be followed.

Mr. TAFT. I do not think that was quite the order, but if it was, it is all subject to the condition to which every agreement is subject, that when appropriation bills come before the Senate they shall be immediately dealt with. I agree that as soon as the supplemental appropriation bill has been disposed of, we will return to the consideration of the resolution of the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, if the supplemental appropriation bill shall be considered, will there be another opportunity to take up other matters on the calendar?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is unable to respond to the Senator.

Mr. TAFT. It is not the intention to return to the calendar at any time, and the measures to be taken up must be taken up either by unanimous consent, or, if the Kem resolution is not before the Senate, by motion.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I make the inquiry, how long does the Senator from Ohio think it will take to dispose of the appropriation bill he proposes to have now considered.

Mr. TAFT. This is the second supplemental bill. I hope the debate will be short. Before we adjourn tonight the bill must go to conference, and we must also adopt the conference report. It is most important that we consider the bill now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I was in communication with one of the Members of



the Senate regarding a bill on the Legislative Calendar. Is it the understanding now that the call of the calendar has been concluded?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The call of the calendar under the previous order has been concluded.

Mr. WHERRY. Under the previous order, could I return to one calendar number?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator can by unanimous consent.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I must object. We have finished the calendar, and it creates an entirely different parliamentary situation. We are now under a different condition and I think we must remain in that status if we are to conclude the session of the Senate today, as we all hope we may.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. As chairman of the Committee on Armed Services I must say that I have given notice to the officers of the Senate that it has been impossible for me to be on the floor of the Senate because of many conferences on many bills. Many of the bills on the calendar, most important to the national security, have been passed over. I must insist that we have time to consider them today or, if necessary, extend our deliberations into next week. The bills are necessary for the national security.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I think the bills referred to by the Senator are extremely important, and I believe we should proceed to consider them as soon as we possibly can.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the Senator again whether there is much controversial matter in the bill he desires to have considered by unanimous consent.

Mr. TAFT. I shall have to ask the Senator from Minnesota, in charge of the bill.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, there may be one item, relating to the Interior Department, on which there will be a brief discussion. I do not know of anything in the bill that is very controversial.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Very well.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Legislative branch," page 1, after line 6, to insert:

#### SENATE

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For the compensation of 25 addi-

tional privates, Capitol Police Force, at the basic rate of \$2,000 each per annum, from October 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

Contingent expenses, Senate: To enable the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, or its authorized representative, to make final settlement of all authorized accounts outstanding against the Senate Restaurant at the close of business July 31, 1947, including payments for terminal and accrued leave and compensatory absence with pay authorized by the committee on the basis of services rendered prior to August 1, 1947, \$19,000, together with the balance (exclusive of such amounts as required to cover outstanding checks) in the special deposit account on August 1, 1947, maintained in the Treasury of the United States for the United States Senate Restaurants, which balance shall be paid by the Architect of the Capitol to the committee or its authorized representative on August 1, 1947.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 3, to insert:

#### CAPITOL POLICE

General expenses: For an additional amount, \$4,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 3, to insert:

#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REVISION OF ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to revise and to extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, and for travel (not exceeding \$500), supplies and materials, and including not to exceed \$5,000 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$35,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Offices," on page 3, after line 15, to insert:—

#### AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the act of June 26, 1946 (Public Law 456), and H. R. 3394, \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Service Commission," on page 3, line 25, after the word "including," to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$100,000"; on page 4, line 1, after the words "and", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$150,000"; and in line 5, after the word "employees", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That nothing in sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198 and 203) or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of his appointment for part-time service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board in the Civil Service Commission."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Commission on Organization

of the Executive Branch of the Government," on page 4, line 15, after the numerals "152", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 15, to insert:

#### FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

##### PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Costs of maintenance, upkeep, and repair paid by Government corporations pursuant to section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be credited to the appropriations of the Public Buildings Administration bearing such costs.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 22, to insert:

#### BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Maintenance and operation of schools: For carrying out the act entitled "An act to extend the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollments" (H. R. 3682), \$5,000,000, of which amount not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon the enactment into law of said H. R. 3682.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "United States Maritime Commission," on page 6, after line 16, to strike out:

The United States Maritime Commission is authorized to charter war-built tankers in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (Public Law 321, 79th Cong.), without regard to the time limitation specified in the last sentence of subsection (a) of such section 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill about the situation created by the amendment striking out the provision for the charter of war-built tankers, found in line 17, on page 6. I understood there was a great shortage of war-built tankers, and I should like to inquire how that situation is being worked out.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, in the law which passed Congress providing for the disposal of these vessels, the legislative committees of both Houses prohibited the chartering of tankers, in fact, I think the chartering of any vessel, but particularly the tankers, although the Maritime Commission had sought it. In this session of Congress they sought the authority to charter vessels, and it was refused. They do have the authority to operate them under what they call "general agency," where an operator operates a ship on a fixed fee, and all profits go to the Government. Under a charter, the Corporation chartering the vessel gets all the profits.

The testimony before the committee was to the effect that the legislative committees were unaware of this provision. They said it would make a difference of \$150,000 a year per vessel in revenue to the Government. They insisted the language should go out, inasmuch as both Houses had since specifically refused the



authority on legislative bills in the present session.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Maritime Commission will continue to operate tankers for another year?

Mr. BALL. Oh, yes, they would do that under general regulations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 6, after the word "Treasury", to strike out "as miscellaneous receipts."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture," on page 8, after line 3, to insert:

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Insect investigations: For an additional amount for "Insect investigations," including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation act, 1948, \$15,000: *Provided*, That this additional amount shall be used for the maintenance and operation of a research laboratory at Quincy, Fla., for the study of insects and fungi affecting cigar-wrapper tobacco.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 19, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls: For an additional amount for "Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls," \$300,000, and the total amount appropriated under this head shall be available for carrying out the purposes specified under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, and for necessary expenses of carrying out the purposes of H. R. 1602, Eightieth Congress, if said bill is enacted into law: *Provided*, That the amounts specified in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for transfer from the appropriation under this head of the appropriations of the Department of Commerce of "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," and "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce," are hereby increased by \$295,000 and \$5,000, respectively: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 1602, Eightieth Congress, during the first session of that Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 15, to insert:

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$350,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior," on page 9, after line 19, to insert:

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands: For an additional amount, for "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands," \$503,000, and the limitation on the amount for carrying out the provision of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), hereby increased from \$398,000 to \$901,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 2, to insert:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For an additional amount for the construction and equipment of a new school building in the town of Moclips, Grays Harbor County, Wash., at authorized by Public Law 138 (80th Cong.), approved June 30, 1947, \$88,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Missouri River Basin," on page 10, line 17, after the word "the", to insert "Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), Seventy-eighth Congress, and the."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 4, to strike out "Heart Butte Dam" and insert "Heart River project, Heart Butte and Dickinson Dams."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator from Minnesota does not object, I should like to have all these projects considered together. One of them involves a Senate committee amendment, and I desire to ask a question after we conclude the other amendments. I ask that the amendment now pending be passed over temporarily.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the Senator referring to the amendment on line 4?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be passed over temporarily. The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 13, to insert:

BUREAU OF MINES

Coal mine inspections and investigations: For an additional amount for "Coal mine inspections and investigations," including, in addition to the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, printing and binding, and the purchase of 50 passenger motor vehicles, \$500,000, and the limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is increased to \$150,000. This appropriation is contingent upon the enactment into law of Senate Joint Resolution 130 or House Joint Resolution 244.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 5, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries," \$113,145.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 9, to insert:

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses," \$21,255.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 11, to insert:

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding," \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 13, to insert:

Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs," \$5,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 15, to insert:

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$214,100, and the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$2,202,700 to \$2,740,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department," on page 12, after line 21, to insert:

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to procure temporary services in accordance with section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department—Coast Guard," on page 17, line 23, after the word "Guard", to strike out "\$4,050,000" and insert "\$8,050,000"; and on page 18, line 2, after the word "to", to strike out "\$74,836,000" and insert "\$78,836,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions," on page 20, after line 8, to insert:

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be transferred from any appropriations for the War Department for the Military Establishment, and from any appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, to the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense such amounts as may be determined by the President to be necessary until such time as the Congress shall have made appropriations therefor, and the amounts so transferred shall be available, without regard to the purposes of the appropriation from which such transfers shall be made, for expenses of the agencies to which such funds are transferred, including personal services at the seat of Government; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; and health-service programs as authorized by the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658): *Provided*, That the War and Navy Departments may transfer such equipment (including motor vehicles) and furniture as may be necessary to the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense: *Provided further*, That the foregoing authority is contingent upon the establishment by law of said agencies to which transfers may be made hereunder: *Provided further*, That transfers authorized hereunder shall not exceed \$2,000,000 in the aggregate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 9, to change the section number from 4 to 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I send to the desk two amendments to the Maritime Commission provision.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota offers two amendments, which the clerk will state.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, in line 21, it is proposed to strike out "\$4,250,000" and insert "\$5,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 1, it is proposed to strike out "\$90,000,000" and insert "\$100,000,000."



The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 18, between lines 16 and 17, it is proposed to insert:

WAR DEPARTMENT

REMOUNT SERVICE, QUARTERMASTER CORPS

For the operation and maintenance of the Army Remount Service, including the subsistence and care of riding and draft animals and for other purposes as specified in the Military Appropriation Act, 1948, under the heading "Quartermaster Corps, Quartermaster Service, Army," following the caption "Horses, draft, and pack animals"; \$500,000: *Provided*, That in the event of the transfer of the Army Remount Service or its functions to the Department of Agriculture, the unobligated balance of the sum hereby appropriated shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture to be expended for the purposes authorized by the act providing for such transfer.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I shall be glad to explain the amendment. The Senator will remember that there has been an effort to transfer the Remount Service from the Army to the Department of Agriculture. Thus far, the effort has not been crowned with success. The amendment merely keeps the remount service in being until a decision can be made on the matter. It allows not so much as is annually appropriated for the service, but allows \$500,000. Should the transfer from the Army to the Department of Agriculture be concluded, the unexpended balance would then follow the transfer. I am quite sure that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], who represents a certain school of thought, will have no objection to the amendment, written in the way it now stands.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the amendment provides an appropriation of \$500,000 to continue the maintenance of four remount stations located in the United States. One is located at Front Royal, Va., another at Crawford, Nebr., another at Pomona, Calif., and still another is located at Fort Reno, in my State of Oklahoma. Heretofore it has cost the War Department almost \$3,000,000 a year to maintain the four stations.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I have a memorandum from the War Department to the effect that the Department of Agriculture estimated it would need \$861,000 to operate the service for 1 year. My amendment does not authorize that amount, but authorizes \$500,000.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes; I understood the Senator's amendment. My statement stands, that it has cost the War Department almost \$3,000,000 a year to maintain the four stations. It is true the Department of Agriculture estimates it will cost approximately \$850,000 to maintain them as agricul-

tural institutions. The amendment provides only for the \$500,000.

Mr. President, I am not undertaking to tell the Congress what shall be done with the Pomona, Calif., station; I do not know what should be done with it. I am not presuming to tell the Congress what should be done with the Front Royal station. I have seen the land at Front Royal. I do not know to what use it could be put, other than the raising of horses. I am not trying to suggest any particular use for that reservation. I am not trying to suggest the procedure to be followed in Nebraska. If Nebraska, Virginia, and California want to have the stations in those States maintained for the purpose of breeding light-draft horses, such as riding horses, jumping horses, race horses, and show horses, and to put Uncle Sam in the horse-racing business, I have no objection; but, so far as my State is concerned, I object. I do not want a large amount of good land in Oklahoma, including some of the best land in my State, which is adapted to the raising of fine alfalfa as well as corn, wheat, oats, and cotton, turned over to the breeding of horses for the benefit of the favored few. I know it is nice for men of means to have riding horses. I saw in the press not so long ago that a Senator-elect brought his favorite riding horses to Washington, and at every stop for refueling purposes he gave an interview as to the success he was having with his horses. I have no objection to that. It is commendable if anybody can afford it. But, Mr. President, in my State the ex-servicemen want the land for themselves. It is public property. In place of raising horses in Oklahoma for the benefit of the favored few, our people want the land subdivided and made available to the ex-servicemen of Oklahoma and the country, under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Such a use of the property will save the Government a sum of money, whereas it will cost a considerable sum to maintain the reservation as a horse-breeding station. If it can be subdivided and sold to the ex-servicemen under the Farm Tenant Act, it will yield the Government at least \$1,000,000, and it will provide homes for a large number of soldiers.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. In a moment, please. It is obvious we can take no action on the regular bill proposing to transfer the stations to the Department of Agriculture. That can come next winter. I want to make this suggestion for the consideration of the Presiding Officer. The bill when introduced was referred to the Committee on Armed Services. That was proper, because the Committee on the Armed Services is supposed to represent, and does represent, the military establishments. But when the committee recommended that the Armed Services be divested of further jurisdiction over these lands, then I contend the Armed Services Committee either in effect lost jurisdiction, or should lose jurisdiction, over these lands. I contend further, since the bill provides that the lands shall be

returned to the Agriculture Department, that before the bill is considered by the Senate, it should be referred to the Agriculture Department, and should be considered by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. That course was pursued in the House satisfactorily. I do not know what consideration was given to the bill by the Committee on Agriculture, but the Committee on Armed Services in the House recommended to the House that the bill be sent to the Committee on Agriculture of the House for consideration and report before they acted upon the bill. The report will be found in the nature of a letter from Chairman Hope of Kansas in the House report.

When Congress meets again in January I shall request that the bill be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for consideration by that committee before the Senate is asked finally to pass upon the bill. It can not be acted upon now, but that matter will come up at the next session of Congress in January.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I shall be glad to make the motion now to take the bill off the calendar and refer it to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is handling the bill in the Senate. I asked unanimous consent on a former occasion to have the bill referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and the Senator from Oregon objected. So in his absence I could not agree to permit the bill to be referred.

Mr. GURNEY. I did not know that the Senator from Oregon had objected.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I want that statement to appear in the RECORD. I have no objection at all to the amendment submitted by the Senator from South Dakota. I think it should be adopted, because someone must take care of these lands in the interim, and this money will enable the proper department to take care of these reservations until Congress reconvenes in January.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senator in charge of the bill [Mr. BALL] to the language beginning in line 15 on page 10, providing for certain dams and public-work projects in the Missouri River Basin. I should like to have the Senator indicate which one of these projects has the benefit of a budget estimate, and which one does not have the benefit of a budget estimate.

Mr. BALL. I will say to the Senator that no one appeared before the subcommittee regarding these particular projects, but the House committee report has the following to say about the matter:

The committee recommends a total of \$6,400,000 in connection with the flood-control program in the Missouri River Basin. The amount recommended is \$3,600,000 below the budget estimate. The committee



has denied funds for several of the projects listed in the budget estimate (H. Doc. 406)—

So there are with respect to some, budget estimates. I continue to read: and has provided definite amounts in the bill for the projects which it considers to be of most urgent need from a flood-control standpoint. The amount recommended—which is all to be expended on construction of dams in order to secure maximum flood control at the earliest practicable date—is to provide for the following projects:

The projects are then listed.

The supplemental estimate was for \$10,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I understood there was a budget estimate of \$10,000,000 over-all, but I had further heard that the House recommendation as to the construction of these dams did not follow the estimate, but embraced entirely new projects not recommended by the budget which were inserted in the bill by the committee without any particular hearing on those particular dams. I should like to know which ones they are in order that I may call them to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I should like to say that all these appropriations listed under the Bureau of Reclamation are the result of the President's request for additional funds for flood-control purposes in the Missouri and Mississippi River Basins. These are all flood-control dams.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understand they are all flood-control dams, Mr. President. I had some experience the last evening with flood-control dams in other sections of the country that had the benefit of engineering approval and approval by the Senate. What I wanted to ascertain was whether or not all these dams were embraced within the President's budget. I had understood that there had been some transferred, that some which the President recommended had been eliminated, and other inserted in their stead.

Mr. YOUNG. In the matter of the Heart River project in North Dakota, with which I am familiar, the budget figure was \$1,500,000. In the Interior Department appropriation bill about \$1,100,000 was allowed. This will bring the amount approximately up to the budget figure. That is one project with which I am familiar.

Mr. RUSSELL. Is that the project in line 4, on page 11?

Mr. YOUNG. It is.

Mr. RUSSELL. Can the Senator cast any light as to the location of the other dams and as to whether they are contained in the budget estimate?

Mr. YOUNG. The Cannonball Dam is also in North Dakota, but I not sure whether allowance was made for it in the budget or not. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that in all the history of North Dakota we have had less than \$5,000,000 spent on all kinds of water projects. There is no State in the Union which has received less than North Dakota.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not complaining about the expenditures. I will say to my friend, the Senator from North Dakota, that his State has some projects which

have been recommended by the Board of Engineers and which promise to eclipse all other projects. I congratulate the Senator from North Dakota on having secured approval from the Board of Engineers for these great projects.

Mr. YOUNG. I think the Senator from Georgia is probably the most able defender of his State that I know of in the entire Senate, and he has also been of great help to me in respect to North Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Georgia that I shall give the location of the dams I know about. The Boysen Dam is in Wyoming. The Bixby Dam is in South Dakota. The Shadehill Dam is in South Dakota. It is an authorized project. I do not know about the amount, because the House put in the figures. I do not know as to whether these amounts agree with the supplemental budget lately sent to Congress by the President. I do not know where the Bonny Dam, the Culbertson Dam and the Enders Dam are located. The Platte Basin Narrows Dam is undoubtedly in Nebraska. The Cedar Bluff Dam is in Kansas.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I have examined the budget estimates on which the House was working in considering these items, and I should like to answer the question. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that the estimate on Boysen Dam was \$1,000,000 and the House allowed \$700,000. On the Moorehead Dam, in the Yellowstone basin, the estimate was \$900,000. That is the amount allowed.

There was no estimate for either the Bixby Dam or the Cannonball Dam, for which the House allowed \$500,000 and \$400,000, respectively.

For the Heart River project, Heart Butte Dam, there is an estimate of \$400,000, which is what the House bill allowed.

There was no estimate for the Keyhole Dam, for which the House bill allows \$200,000.

There was no estimate for the Shadehill Dam, for which the House allowed \$300,000.

In the Republican Basin, the \$800,000 allowed for the Bonny Dam is the budget estimate.

The \$300,000 for the Culbertson Dam is the budget estimate.

The \$700,000 allowed for the Enders Dam is \$300,000 below the budget estimate, which was \$1,000,000.

In the Platte Basin, the Narrows Dam, the estimate was \$300,000, which is the amount contained in the bill.

In the Kansas Basin, Cedar Bluff Dam, the estimate was only \$500,000, and the bill provides \$900,000.

I will say to the Senator from Georgia that I do not like these items coming in at this late date. As an individual—but I can not speak for the committee—I would certainly support a motion to strike out all the projects for which there are no budget estimates, and to lower the Cedar Bluff Dam to the budget estimate. I think the Congress has gone hog wild on flood control projects. I do not believe the amount of money we have appropriated already can possibly be spent efficiently and economically.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. I am glad to have the Senator in charge of the bill explain to the Senator from Georgia that the three projects mentioned in the Republican River Basin are provided for in the budget.

I should also like to invite the attention of Senators to the fact that all these items in the supplemental bill came in as a result of the President's special message to Congress only a few days ago. I can say very truthfully and sincerely that the projects in the Nebraska area for which there are budget estimates are desperately needed. In the Republican Valley alone, in the past few years we have lost approximately 125 lives by flood damage.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. I heard the Senator mention the Boysen Dam in Wyoming, in connection with flood control. I should like to advise the Senate that this dam is largely for reclamation and irrigation, and also serves the purpose of flood control on the Wind River in northern Wyoming. The dam is situated at the southern end of the Wind River Canyon. Also, if my memory serves me correctly, it will be equipped with a power unit. It is a very important dam for the irrigation and reclamation of a great area in the Big Horn Basin in Wyoming. The dam has already been started, and it is very necessary that the work should proceed to the earliest possible completion.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Wyoming refers to the Boysen Dam.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. That project has a budget estimate. I had not offered any objection to it.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. It has a budget estimate; the Senator is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. In view of the statement made by the Senator from Minnesota, it seems to me that the projects which have had no budget estimate should at least be considered by the conferees, because of the haphazard hearings, which were the only kind that were possible in the last days of the session. Bills come over from the House very late. Never in my service in the Senate have we been so involved in the last moments in trying to keep up with conferences.

In view of the lack of information on these dams, I move that the items for the four unestimated dams be stricken out, in order that they may be taken to conference.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, so far as I am personally concerned, I shall support the Senator's motion to strike out all the projects for which there is no estimate and reduce the one which is \$400,000 over the estimate, to the estimate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator submit the list to the desk?

Mr. BALL. I will make the motion.



Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Minnesota if the Bonny Dam, listed on page 11, an item of \$800,000, comes under the budget estimate?

Mr. BALL. That is the budget estimate.

Mr. WHERRY. How about the Culbertson Dam, \$300,000?

Mr. BALL. That is the budget estimate.

Mr. WHERRY. How about the Enders Dam, \$700,000?

Mr. BALL. That is \$300,000 under the budget estimate.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask about the Platte Basin, Narrows Dam, \$300,000.

Mr. BALL. That is the budget estimate.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to say that in the Interior Department Subcommittee we held hearings on these questions. This is the particular area in which there has been so much flood damage. Not only has there been loss of life, but there have been great losses of property. The estimate of the engineers, who testified after the Interior Department appropriations had been considered, was to the effect that the damage exceeded by far the amount which was first estimated. Also an independent agency in Kansas City, Mo., made estimates. The testimony of the Army engineers was that flood damage in the Republican River and the Missouri River Valley Basin would total more than \$110,000,000 for this year alone.

I should like to say just as forcefully and sincerely and honestly as I can that the Department of the Interior considered these appropriations. They have all been authorized. The Enders Dam has been under construction, and the only reason why it comes up in a supplemental bill is that we were not permitted to have the amount which was necessary in the first instance. These projects all come within the budget. I think all of them are still in the budget which has been allowed. So far as these projects are concerned, they are meritorious. They come within the budget, and I hope that at least these projects may not be stricken out of the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the motion of the Senator from Georgia relates only to projects without the benefit of budget estimates.

Mr. WHERRY. Earlier in the day I had a discussion with certain Senators who, I understood, were objecting to any supplemental appropriations. I wished to make the record clear that so far as these four appropriations with reference to the State of Nebraska are concerned, they have already been recognized. They are authorized; and the only reason there is a supplemental budget is that the engineers and those in authority felt that additional amounts were necessary at this time.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Minnesota if the Bixby Dam, for which the House allocated \$500,000, is within the budget.

Mr. BALL. There is no budget estimate at all for that project.

Mr. GURNEY. How about the next one, the Keyhole Dam, in Wyoming?

Mr. BALL. There is no budget estimate for that.

Mr. GURNEY. How about the Shadehill Dam?

Mr. BALL. There is no budget estimate for that. There is none for the Cannonball.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ives in the chair). Let the Chair observe that if the Senate is to act on these amendments, they will have to be sent to the desk.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I think the amendments can be offered in the form of a motion.

I move to strike out line 2 on page 11, line 3 on page 11, line 6 on page 11, and line 7 on page 11, in order that the conferees may have an opportunity to examine these projects, which are brought forward on the last day in the session, and which do not have the benefit of any budget estimate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair believes that the Senate understands the motion.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, may the motion be stated for the information of the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 11, it is proposed to strike out lines 2, 3, 6, and 7.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any desire to have the items considered separately? Without objection, the items will be considered en bloc.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia to strike out, on page 11, lines 2, 3, 6, and 7.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, on page 11, line 4.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, what is the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 11, at the beginning of line 4, it is proposed to strike out "Heart Butte Dam", and insert in lieu thereof "Heart River project, Heart Butte and Dickinson Dams."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 8, after line 2, to insert the following:

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REGULATORY AGENCIES

Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount for the "Office of Recorder of Deeds," \$12,000, to be available for salaries and expenses of the Auto Lien Division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a moment ago when I inquired about the dams in the Missouri River Basin I desired certain information with regard to them and I did not understand that Senators had stated on the floor that they were

familiar with the projects. I was confused as to them. The Senator from South Dakota made a motion, and I was confused about the projects. He advises me that the motion resulted in action on the dam about which he had made a statement. In view of all the confusion on the floor of the Senate at the time, I wish now to make a motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia moves to reconsider the action previously taken by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, while we are considering the Interior Department items in the bill I should like to make a statement which I think should relieve the minds of some of my constituents in Yuma, Ariz.

Mr. President, in connection with the amendment included in the Interior Department appropriation bill transferring the Yuma air base property, buildings, equipment, material, and acquired lands to the Bureau of Reclamation, it is my understanding that the Bureau of Reclamation will work out with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the War Department and the War Assets Administration, any necessary details for the operation of the hangars, runways, and immediate related facilities for an approved airport for the city of Yuma. Arrangements to this effect were under consideration when this amendment was adopted and everything should be done to make available to the people of Yuma and other agencies the constructed airport facilities at the air base. The city of Yuma and other agencies will, of course, be expected to cooperate with the Bureau of Reclamation in the operation and maintenance of these facilities so that the activities on the Gila project can be carried on effectively and economically.

At the hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations it was explained that the transfer of the Yuma air base would be handled along the same lines as were the transfers of the War Relocation Authority camps in the 1947 Interior Department appropriation bill. The amendment to the 1947 bill provided that the War Assets Administration is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation funds required for maintenance and protection of the transferred property pending its final disposition. It is my understanding that a similar arrangement will be made for handling the Yuma air base as is being carried out in connection with the War Relocation Authority camps. The funds required for this purpose are limited and would have to be expended by the War Assets Administration if the property were not turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation.

It is also my understanding that the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior for the disposal of lands, improvements, buildings, furnishings, and equipment to veteran settlers and nonprofit organizations, including municipalities, school districts, and so forth, in connection with the war relo-



cation centers are to be used by the Bureau of Reclamation in connection with the Yuma Air Base in the most simplified form possible. The airport facilities, of course, may be leased to the city of Yuma or any other qualified agency.

This statement is made at this time in order that all concerned may understand that the amendment was intended primarily for the benefit of veterans in the settlement, operation, and construction activities of the Bureau of Reclamation, for the general activities of the Bureau, and for the communities it serves, in the order named, including especially the city of Yuma, for airport and other public purposes. The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, delegate to the Commissioner of Reclamation any of the authority vested in him in connection with the handling of the air-base transactions.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota a question. I have been called out of the Chamber several times while the bill has been under consideration. I spoke to the Senator yesterday about this matter. Under the Taft-Hartley Labor Act all labor unions are required to register with the Department of Labor before a certain date, I think, in September. That is quite a task. I am advised by the Department of Labor that they have no force at this time to be assigned to the task, and they have no appropriation which would enable them to employ an additional force to do the work. Is there anything in the bill which takes care of that situation? Furthermore, unless the registration takes place there is no way by which the law itself can become effective, because it is a prerequisite to the knowledge of the Department as to labor unions throughout the country and to other functions with respect to further preparation for the enforcement of the act itself.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, as a member of the subcommittee I was very much aware of the Department's obligations under the act, and if the Senator will examine page 12 of the bill he will find a committee amendment covering that subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, ask for a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BALL, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. TYDINGS conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 885. An act to provide that the Canadian-built dredge *Ajax* and certain other dredging equipment owned by a United States corporation be documented under the laws of the United States;

S. 1661. An act to provide additional inducements to physicians, surgeons, and dentists to make a career of the United States military, naval, and Public Health services, and for other purposes; and

S. 1720. An act to amend the National Housing Act, as amended.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 479. An act relating to the income-tax liability of members of the armed forces dying in the service; and

H. R. 3173. An act relative to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 2181. An act relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans; and

H. R. 3690. An act to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 2173. An act to amend section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended;

H. R. 2659. An act to establish a program for the rehabilitation of alcoholics, promote temperance, and provide for the medical and scientific treatment of persons found to be alcoholics by the courts of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3045. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe the processes and procedures for recording instruments of writing in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 40, 41, and 42 to the bill, and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 17, 58, and 64 to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43 to the bill.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions of the Senate:

S. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods; and

S. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution relating to surplus buildings and lands for community purposes.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 104) to establish a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Housing.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 107) authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means to have printed for its use additional copies of the digest of testimony, index to hearings, and each part of the hearings held during the current session relative to tax revision, 1947-48, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### INVESTIGATION OF THE IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, in accordance with the agreement made yesterday, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be laid aside and that the Senate return to Calendar 595, Senate Resolution 137.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 137) to make an investigation of the immigration system.

Mr. REVERCOMB obtained the floor.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. For what purpose?

Mr. BROOKS. I ask the Senator to yield for the purpose of presenting a conference report on the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

#### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BROOKS submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3601) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 17, 18 and 19.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and proposed by said amendment insert the following:

"For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; \$228,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1948, for compliance with programs under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1947 pro-



that the duck population of the United States has been seriously depleted. If we do away with these reserves we will do away with the entire duck population. I think we should not at this late hour in the session bring up a controversial measure such as this. Dr. Ira Gabrielson, the outstanding authority on wildlife in the United States, is absolutely opposed to this. All who have studied the question are opposed to it.

Mr. BONNER. The Fish and Wildlife Service is opposed to it. Mr. Day, the Director, is opposed to it. I have a letter here from Dr. Gabrielson, from which I read one paragraph:

This refuge is of benefit to every seaboard State, both north and south of Massachusetts.

It is furthermore imperative that this refuge should be maintained, for, if sportsmen's organizations and others are successful in doing away with this wildlife refuge area they will immediately start in to do away with others.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. SHAFER. I agree 100 percent with what the gentleman has said, and I urge the Members of the House to support him.

Mr. BONNER. I appreciate it, because it has been a hard fight. I am very fond of the gentleman who introduced this bill. I even went so far as to tell him that I would not object to the bill if he would take out 1, 2, and 3, and leave in 4, 5, and 6, but that conscientiously I could not stand here and stultify my own feeling about this matter and let the refuge be done away with and leave in just No. 6, which is only a sand bar on the coast of Massachusetts.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to congratulate the gentleman on the splendid fight he is putting up here to save American wildlife.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I would like also to congratulate the gentleman on the splendid fight he has made, although I disagree with him—

Mr. BONNER. I merely yielded to the gentleman for a question, not a speech.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. HUBER. I want to compliment the gentleman for the fight he has made to preserve our dwindling wildlife.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentleman from Ohio very much for his contribution.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. As a member of the Select Committee on the Conservation of Wildlife Resources, I concur in everything the gentleman has said.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, the only two people with whom I have communicated about this matter are Mr. Seth Gordon, executive director of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, and Mr. John H. Baker, president of the National Audubon Society, 1000 Fifth Avenue, New York.

My letter to Mr. Gordon and his reply are set forth as follows:

JULY 16, 1947.

Mr. SETH GORDON,  
Executive Director,  
Pennsylvania Game Commission,  
Harrisburg, Pa.:

What is your idea as to the proposed legislation abolishing Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in Essex County, Mass.?

HERBERT C. BONNER,  
Member of Congress.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GAME,  
FISH AND CONSERVATION COMMISSIONERS,  
Harrisburg, Pa., July 3, 1947.

Hon. HERBERT C. BONNER,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BONNER: I want to thank you most sincerely for the sympathetic manner in which you helped us to bring out the salient features of H. R. 2472 and H. R. 3802 during the hearing yesterday.

I was particularly pleased to have you raise the question you did concerning the Mattamuskeet and other similar areas purchased by the Federal Government. There is no good reason whatever why the Department of the Interior should not be trusted to use good judgment in connection with that clause in H. R. 3802, which would allow that Department to permit the States to use up to 25 percent of a given area for hunting purposes when conditions justify. I hope you will do your best to see to it that this provision is included in the bill as reported from your committee.

In making the above comment, I voice the sentiment of wildlife administrators from one end of this country to the other. Those of us who have been in wildlife administrative work for a considerable number of years (better than a quarter of a century in my own case) know that the Fish and Wildlife Service can be trusted to give the migratory birds the benefit in every case where there is any doubt whatever. In view of this, no harm will come through such provision and it will do much to alleviate local feeling and assure the right kind of public cooperation in many sections of the country.

Very cordially yours,

SETH GORDON,  
Member, Executive Committee,  
Also Executive Director of  
Pennsylvania Game Commission.

I also have a letter from Mr. Baker, president of the National Audubon Society, opposing this proposal, and I have also received hundreds of other telegrams and letters from people to whom I have not written, nor have I replied to their communications. All of them protest the abolishment of this refuge.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 4347, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following

conferees: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, ENGEL of Michigan, STEFAN, CASE of South Dakota, CANNON, KERR, and MAHON.

#### REDUCING AREA OF PARKER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this bill comes on the floor this afternoon only because unanimous consent for its consideration was not received heretofore when it was on the Consent Calendar. The gentleman who just preceded me objected to it at that time.

This wildlife refuge has been of tremendous interest to the people of Massachusetts. Last year when the bill was before the Committee on Agriculture the entire Massachusetts delegation, excepting one who was in Europe, signed the petition to have this wildlife refuge abolished altogether because of the conditions that existed in that district. Two former governors of the State of Massachusetts took a similar position. Two United States Senators, Senator SALTONSTALL and Senator LODGE, this year also petitioned the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to abolish this refuge altogether because it was a very unwise determination on the part of the Fish and Wildlife Service to establish this refuge, not permitting the State Department of Massachusetts or any of the State departments to know what they were doing. The Legislature of Massachusetts sent a special committee to Washington this year to protest this refuge. That also occurred last year. The State Board of Health of Massachusetts was opposed to this refuge. The State department of conservation was opposed to this refuge.

Mr. Speaker, there is no partisanship in this matter at all. It is a matter that has aroused the people of Massachusetts to a point where I have never seen them aroused before to express themselves through their various Representatives. The Speaker of the House of Representatives signed this petition last year, the majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] signed this petition. The delegation from Massachusetts knows what this is all about and we have brought in a bill this year. We feel it is a compromise of this issue and will answer many of the complaints of the people of that district.

The Committee on Agriculture last year reported out a bill to abolish this refuge entirely. May I say also that ex-Secretary Ickes when he wanted to find out what the facts were appointed one of his subordinates, the Assistant Solicitor of the Department, Mr. Spector, to make a special report. He made a report in which he said, among other things, that he could cite many instances of land seizures that would involve hardships unless this land is returned. Then in the final recommendation to Mr. Ickes he said:

In the light of my observation and interviews, I feel that a reexamination would find the part of Plum Island acquired from the Audubon Society, plus 700 to 1,000 acres in Groveland Clane Pond area, would ade-



quately meet the needs of the project. All other lands should be returned.

That was signed by Theodore Spector, Assistant Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Speaker, the entire Massachusetts delegation favored the abolition of this project last year, with the exception of one member who was in Europe at that time.

This is a compromise in order that we may try to work out the difficulties in one of the most congested areas of the State of Massachusetts in which this project is located. In addition to that, Mr. Speaker, they have taken over the so-called clam beds. You go down into the city of Washington here and you will observe signs in the restaurant reading "Fresh clams." It is this area that the clams come from, and they are positively taking over this area as a refuge. They are destroying the clam industry in that State. They are taking the farms, they are taking the woodland, they are taking the pastures and they have, Mr. Chairman, not followed the recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture a year ago in recommending the entire abolition. We are recommending a partial reduction of the area and we feel that that is the result of hard work on the part of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and if adopted by the House, will solve this problem.

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the statement made by the gentleman from Massachusetts covers the situation. This land is not located in my district. It is located some distance from my district. Massachusetts is not opposed to land being taken for this purpose, but this particular site taken, from the angle of the Commonwealth, the interest of the people, and public opinion, is undesirable. The very fact that my dear friend from North Carolina admits that three of the parts taken were undesirable certainly makes out a case, at least, in part, and a case that runs against the whole original taking.

Now, we have compromised. There are five sections. Section 6 is permitted to remain. The Massachusetts delegation is united on this measure. We supported the bill last year. This is really not a Democratic problem, because there was not a Democratic Governor in control in Massachusetts when this situation arose. But that does not enter into it. I speak of it here simply to show that the realm of politics does not enter into it at all. My thought is that here is a delegation united. Certainly, if the Pennsylvania delegation was united on a similar matter, I would not object; I would not be butting in. I respect the gentleman from North Carolina, because it is a matter of conscience with him. I am not saying it is not so with some others. He knows the facts, but I think he is wrong. I honestly disagree with my friend.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I am wrong about what?

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the gentleman is wrong in his position.

Mr. BONNER. I wish the gentleman would explain that.

Mr. McCORMACK. I disagree with my friend, let me put it that way.

Mr. BONNER. Let me ask the gentleman this: Does the gentleman not believe in the preservation of migratory wildlife?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts did not say that. I am referring to this particular site. I said previously that Massachusetts does not object to some place being taken up there, but not this site. We are opposed to the whole site being taken, but we are willing to compromise now on section 6 and let it be utilized.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. May I ask with all due respect to the delegation from Massachusetts, does not the gentleman feel that the Fish and Wild Life Service is perhaps as well posted on the conservation needs of wildlife resources as the Massachusetts delegation and to add that as a member of the Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources to state that the Fish and Wildlife Service is opposed to this resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is a fair question, but the answer to that is that there was an admission along the line now that the first three sections originally taken should never have been taken.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I merely want to ask the gentleman who selected the site? Who is responsible for determining this particular location?

Mr. McCORMACK. It is my understanding it is the Federal Government or an agency of the Federal Government and in turn, they confer with the State Government under the Federal law.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the Department of Conservation for the State of Massachusetts opposed this site and an enabling act was passed by the State Legislature.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is aware of the situation up there. The gentleman is aware of the confusion that exists. The gentleman is aware of the action on the part of the Federal agency. The gentleman is aware that the original taking was wrong in the beginning, and here out of six sections this bill permits one section to be utilized to remain, which can be utilized effectively. It simply gives back two of the remaining three sections in addition to the three sections the gentleman from North Carolina said should never have been taken.

The whole Massachusetts delegation is united on this matter, without regard to party. This matter passed the House unanimously last year. This year this bill provides for the reduction of one of the sections in a manner adequate to meet the purpose. It seems to me the committee acted wisely in reporting out this bill practically unanimously.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Pennsylvania and I have difficulty in getting along on almost anything, and I do not see where Pennsylvania belongs in here except for extraneous reasons.

Mr. Speaker, for all the reasons I have expressed, it seems to me the bill should pass.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDOWELL].

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, this is the reason Pennsylvania is in this argument. More than a million people in Pennsylvania every year buy a license to hunt. A lot of them hunt, a lot of them just go to the woods. But most people in Pennsylvania realize the terrific, tremendous value of the natural wildlife resources of America.

Some asked a while ago how this location was chosen, by whom it was chosen, what legislature, what authorities, what politicians. I will tell you how it was chosen; it was chosen by the ducks, by the brant, and by the geese.

Mr. GAVIN. Who did the gentleman say chose this spot?

Mr. McDOWELL. I said the ducks, the brant, and the geese chose the spot. It was not the Legislature of Massachusetts, it was not the Governor of Massachusetts, it was not the townspeople up there or the selectmen or anything of the kind, it was the birds that fly down from the north on their way south.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDOWELL. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I think the gentleman brought out a very good point. May I add that the place the ducks first chose is the place that is being left in the bill, and that is the place we are trying to keep. That is the one spot we are trying to keep.

Mr. BONNER. The gentleman knows as well as I know that this section 6 is only a sand bar. He knows that; he has lived on the coast.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will yield, perhaps if we put up more lights and some directional signs the birds might follow those signs.

Mr. McDOWELL. I submit to my colleague from Pennsylvania that ducks cannot read, and they cannot vote.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested earlier in the afternoon by my good friend, the minority whip, that where a delegation of Republicans and Democrats is united that very fact should have some significance on the legislation before us. I have had some unhappy experiences in that connection and know that this argument, however reasonable, in this body does not control legislation. Nor, I submit, should it, except perhaps where a State question alone is involved. However, in this instance, I know that while the Members from Massachusetts are united, I must express the interest that Pennsylvania and other States have, with reference to wildlife preservation.



for the exercise of zoning power in town sites on the public lands of the United States;

H. R. 1882. An act for expenditure of funds for cooperating with the public-school board at Walker, Minn., for the extension of public-school facilities to be available to all Indian children in the district;

H. R. 2151. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Erle E. Howe;

H. R. 3343. An act to amend the Alaska game law;

H. R. 3513. An act to transfer the Panama Railroad pension fund to the civil-service retirement and disability fund;

H. R. 4011. An act to amend section 1602 of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act;

H. R. 734. An act to amend the act of February 12, 1925, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1337. An act authorizing a per capita payment of \$50 each to the members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation;

H. R. 1486. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Alice Scott White a patent in fee to certain land;

H. R. 1554. An act to amend the act entitled "An act providing for the transfer of the duties authorized and authority conferred by law upon the board of road commissioners in the Territory of Alaska to the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1932;

H. R. 2097. An act to declare the ownership of the timber on the allotments on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, and to authorize the sale thereof;

H. R. 2825. An act to provide additional funds for cooperation with public-school districts (organized and unorganized) in Mahanomen, Itasca, Pine, Becker, and Cass Counties, Minn., in the construction, improvement, and extension of school facilities to be available to both Indian and white children;

H. R. 2885. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Becker Little Light;

H. R. 2886. An act authorizing the sale, under supervision, of land of Richard Little Light; and

H. R. 3598. An act granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Pacific coast and creating the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission.

On July 25, 1947:

H. R. 187. An act to amend Public Law 304, Seventy-seventh Congress;

H. R. 1162. An act for the relief of Persis M. Nichols;

H. R. 2225. An act authorizing the transfer to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, by the War Assets Administration of a portion of Fort McIntosh at Laredo, Tex., and certain personal property in connection therewith, without exchange of funds or reimbursement;

H. R. 2314. An act to amend section 12 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942, as amended, and to amend section 2 of the act of June 16, 1936, as amended, so as to authorize lump-sum payments under the said acts to the survivors of deceased officers without administration of estates;

H. R. 4106. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2484. An act to authorize the payment of certain sums to jobbers in connection with their logging of timber for the Menominee Indians on the Menominee Reservation during the logging season 1934-35, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3191. An act to amend Public Law 301, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved Feb-

ruary 18, 1946, so as to extend the benefits of the Missing Persons Act, approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143), as amended, to certain members of the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines;

H. R. 175. An act to confer upon the Governor of Alaska the power to pardon and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against laws of the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 2956. An act to amend the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938;

H. R. 3243. An act for the relief of Roman Toporow;

H. R. 3323. An act to enable the Osage Tribal Council to determine the bonus value of tracts offered for lease for oil, gas, and other mining purposes, Osage Minera' Reservation, Okla; and

H. R. 3123. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

On July 26, 1947:

H. J. Res. 250. Joint resolution to provide for the appointment of Robert V. Fleming as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution;

H. R. 3864. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act with respect to contribution rates after termination of military service; and

H. R. 4017. An act to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time after September 1, 1947, to permit settlement and compensation under such act to be made in cash, and for other purposes.

#### CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 133 I am recorded as not having answered to my name. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles.

Mr. COMBS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include some excerpts.

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances.

Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include an article.

Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1602. An act to stimulate exploration, development, and production from domestic mines by private enterprise, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4269) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes," and agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 17, 53, and 64, to the above-entitled bill, and recedes from amendment No. 43.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3756) entitled "An act making appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes," and agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 29 to the above-entitled bill.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may make two extensions of remarks in the RECORD between now and the time of the printing of the last RECORD, and that in connection therewith I may be permitted to insert tables that I myself have prepared.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. TABER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations



for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5 and 31,

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, and 40, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

"Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For the compensation of fifteen additional privates, Capitol Police Force, at the basic rate of \$2,000 each per annum, from October 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, \$24,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: "\$2,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert the following: "\$5,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "preliminary examinations and surveys (in an amount not exceeding \$100,000) and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert the following: "\$275,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

#### "BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

"Management, protection, and disposal of public lands: For an additional amount, for 'Management, protection, and disposal of public lands', \$300,000, and the limitation on the amount for carrying out the provisions of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), is hereby increased from \$398,000 to \$698,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment

insert \$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed insert:

#### "BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$100,000, and the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$2,202,700 to \$2,327,700."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$6,050,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$76,836,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9, 11, 12, 13, 21, 27, and 39.

JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
KARL STEFAN,  
FRANCIS CASE,  
GORDON CANFIELD,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
GEORGE MAHON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOSEPH H. BALL,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,  
HOMER FERGUSON,  
GUY CORDON,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,  
CARL HAYDEN,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments namely:

Amendments Nos. 1-4 relate to the Senate.

Amendment No. 5 strikes out a proposed appropriation of \$35,000 for a revised edition of the Annotated Constitution.

Amendment No. 6 appropriates \$50,000 for the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 adjust limitations on Civil Service Commission appropriations.

Amendment No. 9 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$750,000 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 11, 12, and 13 are reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 14 limits administrative expenses to \$4,650,000 instead of \$4,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15 increases the amount for vessel operation from \$90,000,000 as proposed by the House to \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16 strikes out language proposed by the House authorizing chartering of tankers.

Amendment No. 17, makes a formal change in language.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$12,000 for the Office of Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19 appropriates \$5,000 for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20 makes \$100,000 available for preliminary examinations and surveys.

Amendment No. 21 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22 appropriates \$275,000 for the Weather Bureau instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23 appropriates \$300,000 for the Bureau of Land Management as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24 appropriates \$88,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25 makes a formal change in language.

Amendment No. 26 includes the Dickinson Dam among projects in Missouri River Basin under Bureau of Reclamation.

Amendment No. 27 appropriates \$250,000 for the Bureau of Mines instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 28 to 34 make additional appropriations for the Department of Labor in the amount of \$210,500 instead of \$339,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed for the Bureau of Labor Statistics \$25,000 is for newspaper clipping service.

Amendment No. 35 authorizes the Navy to procure temporary services.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 37 appropriates \$6,050,000 for the Coast Guard instead of \$4,050,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38 appropriates \$350,000 for the Remount Service, War Department, instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40 corrects a section number.

#### AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House have authorized the following motions to be made with respect to amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 9. That the House insist on its disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 11, 12, 21, and 39. That the House recede and concur.

Amendment No. 13. That the House recede and concur with an amendment reducing the amount to \$2,500,000.

JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
GORDON CANFIELD,  
FRANCIS CASE,  
KARL STEFAN,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
GEORGE MAHON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.



The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this bill totals over all in appropriations out of the Treasury about \$105,000,000. I cannot give you the exact figures because we have not taken the time to add them up. The Senate added a number of items, a good many of them coming as the result of estimates that the budget submitted subsequent to our closing the receipt of budget estimates.

I want to call attention to one or two small items that the membership should bear in mind. In the last session of the Seventy-ninth Congress the total appropriations and permanent appropriations ran approximately \$39,500,000,000 and were \$180,000,000 above the budget. The appropriations for this fiscal year that we are now in run approximately \$30,200,000,000, and are approximately \$3,000,000,000 below the budget. In addition to that we can claim savings that are unquestionable, that were not allowed by the President and the budget of \$1,955,000,000, leaving a total of almost \$5,000,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, with the reduction that has been made in this year's appropriations below what we had before, I think it is safe to say that the Eightieth Congress will carry on and will make a record of which we will be proud when we get through with the next session.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

Mr. GORE. I do not wish to hinder the passage of this conference report, but I cannot allow to go unanswered the claims of the distinguished chairman of this committee. I have followed the gentleman's tracks very closely during this session, and before I say Merry Christmas to him I would like to follow him through this bill. The actual reduction of the President's budget, excluding the amounts in this bill, is \$1,199,825,946. Now, the gentleman from New York claims quite a reduction in this bill; something like \$100,000,000 reduction. Let me show you where \$66,000,000 of it is. You will find it on page 6 of the report. The Post Office Department requested a supplemental appropriation for various activities, and here is what the report says. Even though they denied the appropriation and show a reduction in the President's budget of \$66,000,000—listen to this sentence:

This provision will enable the Department to expend at a more rapid rate than the apportionments would otherwise permit and has the effect of lessening the severity of the Antideficiency Act, while at the same time retaining a measure of control in the Congress. To the extent that the Department, in the exercise of this authority, expends funds in excess of the apportionment, deficiency estimates may be submitted during the next session of the Congress.

So, here is an open invitation for a deficiency; an acknowledgment, in fact, that a deficiency will be necessary. Here a supplemental request is before us, and instead of appropriating the money, we

make a show of economy, pretend to be reducing the President's budget \$66,000,000. Yet they say in the report, "Come in in January, and we will give you more money." Mind you, by the time June 30 of next year rolls around and all the deficiencies are appropriated to pay for the postal service, to make tax refunds, to supplement the inadequate appropriations that have been made, this \$1,199,000,000 will fade, and our good Republican friends will be lucky, indeed, if on June 30, 1948, they are within the President's budget.

Where is that budget resolution to cut \$6,000,000,000 from the budget? It is now dead in the pigeonhole. It served only one purpose, and that was to serve as an excuse for the abortive attempt to reduce taxes in a thoroughly unsound, unfair, and inequitable manner.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH].

(Mr. CHURCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. CHURCH addressed the House. His remarks will appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

#### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND THE COUNTRY ARE ENTITLED TO A REAL CIVIL-SERVICE MERIT SYSTEM

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, in these closing hours of the first session of the Eightieth Congress I hesitate to burden my colleagues with further problems. I would not do it now except that as chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, we are confronted with a condition which I regard as important to all advocates of a sound merit civil-service system in Government.

The particular thing to which I direct your attention is that thousands of loyal and efficient career employees, many of them veterans, have been and are now being dismissed or furloughed from the agencies where they are employed while favored war-service employees are being retained in the jobs for which these career employees are qualified and from which they are being dismissed.

Congress has been endeavoring to reduce the swollen Federal pay rolls. The Civil Service Act and the Veterans' Preference Act, among others, are expressions of congressional policy. The reduction-in-force regulations issued by the Civil Service Commission are intended to implement that policy. Yet, today, many of the departments and agencies are violating both the law and the regulations. In too many cases, administrators and personnel officials are substituting personal patronage and preference for the civil-service system and veterans' preference.

My attention has just been called to one branch of an agency wherein a large group of employees were dismissed because their jobs were eliminated. Following that, new jobs with a slightly

different classification were created so that other persons could be employed to do practically the same kind of work. There are many instances of this kind of practice in various places in the Federal Government.

It is my opinion that the United States Civil Service Commission has not been alert to safeguarding the career service people. I realize the problem is not an easy one, but the Commission should discharge its full responsibility with respect to this matter. My criticism lies in the fact that the Commission has proclaimed many times its good intentions and has launched one program after another, but the Commission has not handled the situation as I feel it should.

The Commission has further added to the confusion by announcing Nationwide examination to bring into Federal service additional thousands of new and inexperienced employees. I have no objection to these examinations where employees are needed, but I find in too many cases where agencies have taken advantage of these examinations to practically blanket into the service many war appointees who should have been separated in order that qualified career employees and veterans could have the job.

I call your attention to one example that came to my attention within the last few days. In one department a veteran career employee, an expert photographer, who came into the service 8 or 9 years ago, was forced to take a reduction in grade to that of a clerk. It was insisted that no photographer vacancies could be found for him. He spent several days trying to find a place in Government where he could be employed as a photographer. The only help he received was a note from the Civil Service Commission that they knew of no place for him, but would ask the agency from which he was dismissed to find a place if they could. Yet, at that same moment the Civil Service Commission was conducting a new examination to qualify photographers for alleged vacancies in the Federal service in Washington and vicinity.

This case can be multiplied many times, as you know.

Employee and veteran organizations are deeply concerned with respect to these matters. Your own offices have been besieged by displaced career employees. You have referred many of them to our committee and we are doing what we can in correcting the situation.

We all understand that there must be reductions in force. That is expected. Furthermore, there should not be any more people employed in Government than absolutely necessary.

Incidentally, I would like to say here that I had considerable complaint that in a good many agencies where appropriations have been cut down there has been a tendency to dismiss a number of those who receive lower salaries, but to be extremely careful with respect to those in high-salary brackets.

Recently the Civil Service Commission announced still another program for the enforcement of the reduction in force regulations. It contains a sort of broad statement with regard to dismissal of war-service employees. Let it be under-



stood that I am not in favor of mass dismissals of Federal employees. One of the things that has caused a great deal of chaos is that agencies fail to make their plan so that employees being dismissed could have sufficient notice before they were separated from the Government.

Under House Resolution 176 our committee is empowered to make constructive study and investigation of the civil service. Our committee staff has been requested to constantly check the progress of the plan of the Commission, as well as the agencies, with a view of determining whether the intent and spirit of the law and regulations are being complied with.

The particular reason for making this statement is to tell you that you can be helpful in dealing with this problem. May I suggest that while in your respective districts you visit the Federal offices in your district; that you talk to the employees, particularly in the middle and lower salary levels, and then give the committee the benefit of your findings and counsel.

I know the committee will appreciate any suggestions you have to offer that you believe will be helpful in bringing about a real civil-service merit system that we all want and to which the country is entitled.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I feel quite proud of the economy record of the first session of the Eightieth Congress. It was achieved under the greatest of difficulties. The first difficulty was the immense amount of cooperation we received over on this side, with some exceptions. The second difficulty was the obstruction of the bureaucracy. I need review for you only the letters that piled in upon this Congress when the first reductions were made in the Treasury bill and the Post Office bill. I need refresh you only upon the great pressure and the inundation of mail and telephone calls, the mass effort when we undertook to provide some economies in the agricultural appropriation bill. The assistance and cooperation over on this side in the main, with some exceptions, consisted of a motion to recommit and put back \$220,000,000. But notwithstanding those difficulties, when the die is finally cast the economies will be well in excess of \$2,000,000,000 and in addition thereto there will be rescissions amounting to some \$1,600,000,000.

What difference does it make whether a dollar is retrieved or recaptured in 1947 or 1948? It still scores as far as the taxpayer is concerned and as far as the people of the United States are concerned. When we count all the economies and all the rescissions, it will probably be a score well in excess of \$4,000,000,000, and that is not hay even down in Tennessee.

It has been a difficult operation, I can assure you. This afternoon I paid my tribute of affection to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who has labored so hard. What we have been wrestling with in the first session

of the Eightieth Congress is a tradition nearly 15 years old, this open-handed tradition of Harry Hopkins. It is the open-handed tradition of spending and more spending. When you have indoctrinated a people and when you have indoctrinated a political party that for a generation has not known anything else, it was necessary to reverse the whole course of history before economies could even be written, but that has been finally achieved. But, Mr. Speaker, we have achieved something infinitely bigger than that. We have set the stage for the fiscal year 1949. That is more important than anything else.

The first months of the Congress were necessarily given over to the question of organization and reorganization. It became necessary to go through these appropriations estimates with a fine-tooth comb. We had to make some concessions, of course, but already you can see out on the horizon of 1949 even more substantial economies, and then it will be our turn to raise our voices in triumph and rejoicing for the job that will have been done for the people of the United States.

If we need an example, what we have written into the Agriculture bill for 1948 for soil conservation payments, in which the Senate concurred this afternoon, will be \$151,000,000 below the budget estimate for the crop year 1947.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. You have taken that out of the hides of the farmers of this Nation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have heard that before. As a matter of fact, that is a reflection upon the patriotism and the devotion of every farmer in the land to economy and to sound fiscal government.

I was at home the other day. It was an extremely brief visit. It was the second time I have been home since January. A 9-hour visit at home for 1,600 miles of traveling is not much of a visit. But in the course of that brief sojourn back there I met with a great many people, including hundreds of farm leaders in central Illinois. Were they shocked at what the House did in the agricultural field? Indeed not. Were they astonished and were they filled with bile and umbrage at the economies that were effected. Indeed not.

The sporadic letters that may have come in upon Congress from time to time with respect to economies did not represent the viewpoint of the people back home. They applauded the economies that were made, and the President of the Illinois Agricultural Association presiding over an organization of farmers, probably 10 times as large as they have in the State of North Carolina, said, "We were not too much shocked about what the House did in cutting \$340,000,000 out of the appropriation bill because we came down and represented to you that we did want economy," and that is what we have done.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. With the greatest of pleasure.

Mr. COOLEY. Was his name Earl Smith?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman, for the information of my good friend, the gentleman from North Carolina, is a very distinguished farmer in his own right who farms many hundreds of acres of land and who is a graduate of the School of Agronomy of the University of Illinois. He is the father of a fine family, and his name is Mr. Schuman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I listened when the gentleman from Illinois was discussing soil conservation a few weeks ago, as well as more recently. In my district, I am sorry to say, I have a few Republican chambers of commerce.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the gentleman will permit me to interrupt him, I did not know we were going to discuss chambers of commerce tonight.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I just wanted to make a statement in answer to what the gentleman said once before. They sent telegrams to me asking me to vote for a \$6,000,000,000 budget cut. Wall Street contributed to that same Republican chamber of commerce, and that same combination in my district is now being abolished and they moved away. I told you back here about 2 months ago not to worry about Oklahoma next year being a border State, because Oklahoma next year is going Democratic, and it will go Democratic with a lot of Republican votes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make no criticism of my friend, but the people want economy because they sense now that the future of the country is involved. If you carry on the Harry Hopkins technique of spending and spending year in and year out, disaster will ultimately befall us and then some day a man on horseback will appear to ride over the wreckage and devastation. Then, what would happen to this priceless and blessed thing we call freedom and free enterprise and the great American tradition? Say this, my friends here and some on that side, although I make some exceptions—I see my good friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] to whom I have taken off my hat at times—he is a member of my subcommittee—but, say this, we made an effort, a determined effort, and the fact that we did not reach a \$6,000,000,000 target is not so important. The fact that we did not agree with the Senate on a \$4,500,000,000 goal is not so important. That was a target. We are moving in the direction of economy and we have moved further than you have moved not only in the last 15 years but probably in the last 50 years. So, I say, it constitutes something of a phenomena in the financial history of the United States.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, on the 30th day of June the efficiency of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives was demonstrated when



by that date we had not laid on the President's desk a single regular appropriation bill. We spent 2½ months trying to come to a conclusion on how many billions of dollars we could save, and our Republican brethren came to the conclusion they were going to cut the President's budget by \$6,000,000,000.

I said here some time ago that we could not understand why the judgment of some people was so short.

If they had said, "We are going to cut to the bone," and you might have saved \$2,000,000,000 if some of your Republicans had not offered motions to recede and concur and cut it even below \$2,000,000,000, you could have saved a billion and a half dollars and the American people would have thought that was a lot of money. But since you are saving in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000 below the President's budget, the American people are going to say to you, "Where are my other \$5,000,000,000?" They have got a right to say that, because that is the fact.

Now, you can call up the ghost of Harry Hopkins just as much as you please, but the last Republican administration, the last real Republican administration, from 1921 to 1923, took this country from the highest point of prosperity it had ever known to the lowest dregs of poverty and lack of income the United States has ever seen.

Now, what have you done this time? The Democratic administration last year had rescissions of \$64,000,000,000. How much have you got this year? Well, just the things that came naturally. So you had better be pretty careful when you go out to tell the people of the United States what a great record of economy you have made. This has been a spending Congress.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. RAYBURN. There has been four times as much money appropriated this year as there was in 1935 when Harry Hopkins was riding high. We wanted to investigate a few things, and we were criticized because we gave some committees ten or fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to make investigations. We were "globetrotters." We were "junketers." Already, the Committee on House Administration has appropriated \$1,043,000,000 for investigations and junkets. And, add to that \$500,000 that the gentleman from New York had to give up to the gentleman from Ohio, \$500,000 added to that—\$500,000 or a million in this bill—

Mr. TABER. Oh, this was \$750,000.

Mr. RAYBURN. That makes \$1,793,000 that you are spending on investigations and junkets. Your record is not so hot.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I would think the distinguished

gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], had a rather weak cause to plead when he compares rescissions with a year ago, and speaks of \$64,000,000,000 worth of rescissions, when they had the lush appropriations of the war years to recede on. Anyone who knows the slightest thing about appropriations knows that the rescissions that were made last year were made on the appropriations that were made for the prosecution of the war.

Anyone who knows at all about the appropriations for the Army and Navy during the war knows that we had to make appropriations 18 months to 2 years in advance in order that the materials and munitions wanted would be forthcoming at the time they might be needed on a battlefield thousands of miles away; and the American soldier, as the gentleman from Iowa says over my shoulder, made those rescissions possible by beating the war schedule. That is why we had larger rescissions last year, because they were made out of appropriations that ran into hundreds of billions of dollars.

If the gentleman wants to make a comparison between the record of 1947 and the record of 1946, both postwar years, let him compare the appropriations of new money. Last year the appropriations of new money, in a fiscal year after the war was over, were around \$40,000,000. The appropriation in this second postwar fiscal year are in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000,000—\$10,000,000,000 less in new money than the appropriations of the postwar fiscal year of the Congress to which the gentleman from Texas has referred. That is the record that should be compared—the appropriations of new money.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. And does not the gentleman believe that had the Democrats been in power in Congress during this session, instead of spending \$37,500,000,000 which the President asked for, it is quite possible and I am quite sure as almost everyone else is, that they would possibly have spent \$47,500,000,000?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That became a Democratic habit under the New Deal. As a matter of fact, of course, the actual appropriations this year ran far under the President's budget, and the leadership on the Republican side are entitled to take credit for it.

If rescissions are to be compared, the final audit will show close to \$2,000,000,000 of actual recoveries over and beyond the funds that would have lapsed without action. In the conference report on the military appropriation bill adopted 2 days ago there were \$338,000,000 worth of rescissions beyond the \$1,600,000,000 to which the gentleman from Illinois referred. This \$2,000,000,000 is a saving of money that could have been spent and may well be added to the reductions in the budget.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, deserves recognition as the outstanding legisla-

tor of the session for his industry and ability in pursuit of his objective to restore fiscal soundness to the Nation's finances.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

[Mr. CANNON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, there may be differences on the part of those occupying the different sides of the aisle on questions of economy and other matters, but on the fact that the present occupant of the Speaker's Chair has presided over this House with dignity and complete impartiality and that he enjoys the respect and affection of his fellows and the confidence of the country as a whole, there can be no difference of opinion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER].

[Mr. CROSSER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.]

[Mr. CROSSER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, it might be well to point out, as we are closing, that the Democratic Party opened the Eightieth Congress with a filibuster to save BILBO and they close the Congress with a filibuster to save the Pendergast machine at Kansas City.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. CANNON. Does the gentleman exclude the Republican judges of election indicted by the grand jury for election frauds on the occasion referred to?

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 4, line 5, insert "Provided further, That nothing in sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198 and 203) or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of his appointment for part-time service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board in the Civil Service Commission."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 11, 12, 21, and 39 be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.



The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 4, line 16, insert "Federal Works Agency."

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 4, line 17, insert:

"PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

"Costs of maintenance, upkeep, and repair paid by Government corporations pursuant to section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be credited to the appropriations of the Public Buildings Administration bearing such costs."

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 8, line 20, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls: For an additional amount for 'Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls,' \$300,000, and the total amount appropriated under this head shall be available for carrying out the purposes specified under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, and for necessary expenses of carrying out the purposes of H. R. 1602, Eightieth Congress, if said bill is enacted into law: *Provided*, That the amounts specified in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for transfer from the appropriation under this head to the appropriations of the Department of Commerce for 'Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,' and 'Printing and binding, Department of Commerce,' are hereby increased by \$295,000 and \$5,000, respectively: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 1602, Eightieth Congress, during the first session of that Congress."

Senate amendment No. 39: On page 20, line 9, insert:

"SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be transferred from any appropriations for the War Department for the Military Establishment, and from any appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, to the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense such amounts as may be determined by the President to be necessary until such time as the Congress shall have made appropriations therefor, and the amounts so transferred shall be available, without regard to the purposes of the appropriation from which such transfers shall be made, for expenses of the agencies to which such funds are transferred, including personal services at the seat of government; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; and health-service programs as authorized by the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658): *Provided*, That the War and Navy Departments may transfer such equipment (including motor vehicles) and furniture as may be necessary to the National Security Council, the National Resources Board, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense: *Provided further*, That the foregoing authority is contingent upon the establishment by law of said agencies to which transfers may be made hereunder: *Provided further*, That transfers authorized hereunder shall not exceed \$2,000,000 in the aggregate."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: On page 4, line 23, insert:

"BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

"Maintenance and operation of schools: For carrying out the act entitled 'An act to extend the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollments' (H. R. 3682), \$5,000,000, of which amount not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head 'Defense public works (community facilities)' in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon the enactment into law of said H. R. 3682."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 13 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lines 5 and 6 of said amendment strike out "\$5,000,000 of which amount not to exceed \$200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,500,000 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000."

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. As the Clerk has read this bill authorizing the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for this purpose, that bill passed the House 2 days ago and, as I understand, it passed the Senate today. It is fresh in the minds of both bodies, therefore, and I am just wondering why the appropriation was cut from \$5,000,000 to \$2,500,000, and if the gentleman can give us any light on that it would be very much appreciated.

Mr. TABER. I will be glad to do so. It was cut because a review of the situation indicated that \$2,500,000 would take care of the real needs involved. That survey was made by different Members, and was very carefully done.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. I did not get on what grounds the reduction was made, and I am seeking information.

Mr. TABER. It was based upon information that came from people who had these things in their districts and upon what it looked like to me it should be. It was a unanimous report.

Mr. COLMER. Will the gentleman tell us whether there was any report previously from the department that would administer this bill suggesting that it would take \$5,000,000?

Mr. TABER. There was not before the conference began. There was before the Senate some information but the information before the Senate was not as full as it was before the conference.

Mr. COLMER. Does the gentleman feel that the information that was had, of such a nature as he has explained, was comprehensive enough to justify such a drastic cut?

Mr. TABER. I think it was. I believe that it was a very careful cut.

I believe we have allowed plenty of money to cover the activity that is contemplated.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. COMBS. The bill passed 2 days ago authorized \$5,000,000 to meet this problem. The committee that reported out that bill has studied 4 months on it, and thought that much might be required. The committee of conference apparently has decided in a few minutes that that may not be correct. These funds are to be administered on a fixed basis. If we authorize \$5,000,000 and it is not needed, it will not be spent. If we fail to authorize it and it is needed, then a bunch of children in this Nation are going uneducated as a result of it this coming year. I think we ought to authorize the \$5,000,000.

Mr. TABER. That would not follow at all.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COLMER. If the previous question is voted down, would it not then be in order to move to concur in the Senate amendment?

The SPEAKER. If the motion offered by the gentleman from New York to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment is voted down, then the gentleman can offer his motion.

The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 163, noes 86.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 11, line 14, insert:

"BUREAU OF MINES

"Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For an additional amount for 'Coal-mine inspections and investigations,' including, in addition to the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, printing and binding, and the purchase of 50 passenger motor vehicles, \$500,000, and the limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is increased to \$150,000. This appropriation is contingent upon the enactment into law of Senate Joint Resolution 130 or House Joint Resolution 244."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Insert the matter proposed by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"BUREAU OF MINES

"Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For an additional amount for 'Coal-mine



'inspections and investigations,' including, in addition to the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, printing and binding, and the purchase of 25-passenger motor vehicles, \$250,000, and the limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is increased to \$150,000. This appropriation is contingent upon the enactment into law of Senate Joint Resolution 130 or House Joint Resolution 244."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that the extension will cost \$177.50.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the cost and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

#### YUMA ARMY AIR BASE

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, on July 21, when the conference report on the Interior Department appropriations bill for 1948 was before the House, I called attention to amendment No. 104, relating to the Yuma Army Air Base at Yuma, Ariz. At that time I commented on the release of this property to the Bureau of Reclamation for the benefit of veterans, in connection with the Gila project, but also commented on the fact that the city of Yuma would probably like to have and should have the use of a part of that field for municipal airport purposes. Since that time, I have inquired further into the plan and wish to make a further statement as to my understanding of the arrangement which has been considered and now made possible by the law.

In connection with the amendment transferring the Yuma Air Base property, buildings, equipment, material, and acquired lands to the Bureau of Reclamation, it is the understanding that the Bureau of Reclamation will work out with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the War Department, and the War Assets Administration, any necessary details for the operation of the hangars, runways, and immediate related facilities, for an approved airport for the city of Yuma. Arrangements to this effect were under consideration when this amendment was passed and everything should be done to make available to the people of Yuma and other agencies the constructed airport facilities at the air base. The city of Yuma and other agencies will, of course, be expected to cooperate with the Bureau of Reclamation in the operation and maintenance of these facilities so that the activities on the Gila project can be carried on effectively and economically.

At the hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee it was explained

that the transfer of the Yuma air base would be handled along the same lines as were the transfers of the War Relocation Authority camps in the 1947 Interior Department appropriation bill. The amendment to the 1947 bill provided that the War Assets Administration is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation funds required for maintenance and protection of the transferred property pending its final disposition. It is my understanding that a similar arrangement will be made for handling the Yuma air base as is being carried out in connection with the War Relocation Authority camps. The funds required for this purpose are limited and would have to be expended by the War Assets Administration if the property were not turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation.

It is also the understanding that the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior for the disposal of lands, improvements, buildings, furnishings and equipment to veteran settlers and nonprofit organizations including municipalities, school districts, and so forth, in connection with the War Relocation Centers are to be used by the Bureau of Reclamation in connection with the Yuma air base in the most simplified form possible. The airport facilities, of course, may be leased to the city of Yuma or any other qualified agency.

This statement is made at this time in order that all concerned may understand that the amendment was intended primarily for the benefit of veterans in settlement, operation and construction activities of the Bureau of Reclamation, for the general activities of the Bureau, and for the communities it serves in the order named including especially the city of Yuma, for airport and other public purposes. The Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion delegate to the Commissioner of Reclamation any of the authority vested in him in connection with the handling of the air-base transactions. Further, this amendment is considered supplementary to the Reclamation laws, since it affects so closely the activity of the Bureau of Reclamation on the Yuma and Gila projects and the general operations of the Bureau of Reclamation.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Mr. O'KONSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances in the RECORD.

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include one editorial and an article.

#### UNITED NATIONS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass Senate Joint Resolution 144, authorizing the President to bring into effect an agreement between the United States and the United Nations for the purpose of establishing the permanent head-

quarters of the United Nations in the United States and authorizing the taking of measures necessary to facilitate compliance with the provisions of such agreement, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the Charter of the United Nations was signed on behalf of the United States on June 26, 1945, and was ratified on August 8, 1945, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the instrument of ratification of the said Charter was deposited on August 8, 1945; and

Whereas the said Charter of the United Nations came into force with respect to the United States on October 24, 1945; and

Whereas article 104 of the Charter provides that "The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes"; and

Whereas article 105 of the Charter provides that:

"1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

"2. Representatives of the members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

"3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article or may propose conventions to the members of the United Nations for this purpose."; and

Whereas article 28 and other articles of the Charter of the United Nations contemplate the establishment of a seat for the permanent headquarters of the Organization; and

Whereas the interim arrangements concluded on June 26, 1945, by the governments represented at the United Nations Conference on International Organization instructed the Preparatory Commission established in pursuance of the arrangements to "make studies and prepare recommendations concerning the location of the permanent headquarters of the Organization"; and

Whereas during the labors of the said Preparatory Commission the Congress of the United States in House Concurrent Resolution 75, passed unanimously by the House of Representatives December 10, 1945, and agreed to unanimously by the Senate December 11, 1945, invited the United States "to locate the seat of the United Nations Organization within the United States"; and

Whereas the General Assembly on December 14, 1946, resolved "that the permanent headquarters of the United Nations shall be established in New York City in the area bounded by First Avenue, East Forty-eighth Street, the East River, and East Forty-second Street"; and

Whereas the General Assembly resolved on December 14, 1946, "that the Secretary-General be authorized to negotiate and conclude with the appropriate authorities of the United States of America an agreement concerning the arrangements required as a result of the establishment of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations in the city of New York" and to be guided in these negotiations by the provisions of a preliminary draft agreement which had been negotiated by the Secretary-General and the Secretary of State of the United States; and

Whereas the General Assembly resolved on December 14, 1946, that pending the coming into force of the agreement referred to above "the Secretary-General be authorized to ne-



gotiate and conclude arrangements with the appropriate authorities of the United States of America to determine on a provisional basis the privileges, immunities, and facilities needed in connection with the temporary headquarters of the United Nations"; and

Whereas the Secretary of State of the United States, after consultation with the appropriate authorities of the State and city of New York, signed at Lake Success, N. Y., on June 26, 1947, on behalf of the United States an agreement with the United Nations regarding the headquarters of the United Nations, which agreement is incorporated herein; and

Whereas the aforesaid agreement provides that it shall be brought into effect by an exchange of notes between the United States and the Secretary-General of the United Nations: Therefore be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That the President is hereby authorized to bring into effect on the part of the United States the agreement between the United States of America and the United Nations regarding the headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success, N. Y., on June 26, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the "agreement"), with such changes therein not contrary to the general tenor thereof and not imposing any additional obligations on the United States as the President may deem necessary and appropriate, and at his discretion, after consultation with the appropriate State and local authorities, to enter into such supplemental agreements with the United Nations as may be necessary to fulfill the purposes of the said agreement: *Provided*, That any supplemental agreement entered into pursuant to section 5 of the agreement incorporated herein shall be submitted to the Congress for approval. The agreement follows:

#### AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations and the United States of America, desiring to conclude an agreement adopted by the General Assembly on December 14, 1946, to establish the seat of the United Nations in the city of New York and to regulate questions arising as a result thereof:

Have appointed as their representatives for this purpose:

The United Nations: Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, and the United States of America: George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, who have agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE I—DEFINITIONS

##### Section 1

In this agreement:

(a) The expression "headquarters district" means (1) the area defined as such in annex 1, (2) any other lands or buildings which from time to time may be included therein by supplemental agreement with the appropriate American authorities;

(b) the expression "appropriate American authorities" means such Federal, State, or local authorities in the United States as may be appropriate in the context and in accordance with the laws and customs of the United States, including the laws and customs of the State and local government involved;

(c) the expression "General Convention" means the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations February 13, 1946, as acceded to by the United States;

(d) the expression "United Nations" means the international organization established by the Charter of the United Nations, hereinafter referred to as the "Charter";

(e) the expression "Secretary-General" means the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### ARTICLE II—THE HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT

##### Section 2

The seat of the United Nations shall be the headquarters district.

##### Section 3

The appropriate American authorities shall take whatever action may be necessary to assure that the United Nations shall not be dispossessed of its property in the headquarters district, except as provided in section 22 in the event that the United Nations ceases to use the same; provided that the United Nations shall reimburse the appropriate American authorities for any costs incurred, after consultation with the United Nations, in liquidating by eminent domain proceeding or otherwise any adverse claims.

##### Section 4

(a) The United Nations may establish and operate in the headquarters district:

(1) its own short-wave sending and receiving radio broadcasting facilities (including emergency link equipment) which may be used on the same frequencies (within the tolerances prescribed for the broadcasting service by applicable United States regulations) for radiotelegraph, radioteletype, radiotelephone, radiotelphoto, and similar services;

(2) one point-to-point circuit between the headquarters district and the office of the United Nations in Geneva (using single sideband equipment) to be used exclusively for the exchange of broadcasting programs and interoffice communications;

(3) low power micro-wave, low or medium frequency facilities for communication within headquarters buildings only, or such other buildings as may temporarily be used by the United Nations;

(4) facilities for point-to-point communication to the same extent and subject to the same conditions as permitted under applicable rules and regulations for amateur operation in the United States, except that such rules and regulations shall not be applied in a manner inconsistent with the inviolability of the headquarters district provided by section 9 (a);

(5) such other radio facilities as may be specified by supplemental agreement between the United Nations and the appropriate American authorities.

(b) The United Nations shall make arrangements for the operation of the services referred to in this section with the International Telecommunication Union, the appropriate agencies of the Government of the United States and the appropriate agencies of other affected governments with regard to all frequencies and similar matters.

(c) The facilities provided for in this section may, to the extent necessary for efficient operation, be established and operated outside the headquarters district. The appropriate American authorities will, on request of the United Nations, make arrangements, on such terms and in such manner as may be agreed upon by supplemental agreement, for the acquisition or use by the United Nations of appropriate premises for such purposes and the inclusion of such premises in the headquarters district.

##### Section 5

In the event that the United Nations should find it necessary and desirable to establish and operate an aerodrome, the conditions for the location, use, and operation of such an aerodrome and the conditions under which there shall be entry into and exit therefrom shall be the subject of a supplemental agreement.

##### Section 6

In the event that the United Nations should propose to organize its own postal service, the conditions under which such

service shall be set up shall be the subject of a supplemental agreement.

#### ARTICLE III—LAW AND AUTHORITY IN THE HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT

##### Section 7

(a) The headquarters district shall be under the control and authority of the United Nations as provided in this agreement.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this agreement or in the General Convention, the Federal, State, and local law of the United States shall apply within the headquarters district.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this agreement or in the General Convention, the Federal, State, and local courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over acts done and transactions taking place in the headquarters district as provided in applicable Federal, State, and local laws.

(d) The Federal, State, and local courts of the United States, when dealing with cases arising out of or relating to acts done or transactions taking place in the headquarters district, shall take into account the regulations enacted by the United Nations under section 8.

##### Section 8

The United Nations shall have the power to make regulations, operative within the headquarters district, for the purpose of establishing therein conditions in all respects necessary for the full execution of its functions. No Federal, State, or local law or regulation of the United States which is inconsistent with a regulation of the United Nations authorized by this section shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be applicable within the headquarters district. Any dispute, between the United Nations and the United States, as to whether a regulation of the United Nations is authorized by this section or as to whether a Federal, State, or local law or regulation is inconsistent with any regulation of the United Nations authorized by this section, shall be promptly settled as provided in section 21. Pending such settlement, the regulation of the United Nations shall apply, and the Federal, State, or local law or regulation shall be inapplicable in the headquarters district to the extent that the United Nations claims it to be inconsistent with the regulation of the United Nations. This section shall not prevent the reasonable application of fire protection regulations of the appropriate American authorities.

##### Section 9

(a) The headquarters district shall be inviolable. Federal, State, or local officers or officials of the United States, whether administrative, judicial, military, or police, shall not enter the headquarters district to perform any official duties therein except with the consent of and under conditions agreed to by the Secretary-General. The service of legal process, including the seizure of private property, may take place within the headquarters district only with the consent of and under conditions approved by the Secretary-General.

(b) Without prejudice to the provisions of the General Convention or article IV of this agreement, the United Nations shall prevent the headquarters district from becoming a refuge either for persons who are avoiding arrest under the Federal, State, or local law of the United States or are required by the Government of the United States for extradition to another country, or for persons who are endeavoring to avoid service of legal process.

##### Section 10

The United Nations may expel or exclude persons from the headquarters district for violation of its regulations adopted under



line 11, after the word "section", to strike out "Upon promotion to the next higher grade of any officer whose name appears below his on their promotion list, each 'deferred officer' shall" and insert "Each 'deferred officer' shall suffer loss in precedence for promotion purposes to those officers who were recommended by the selection board which failed to recommend him, and shall"; in line 24, after the word "major", to insert a semicolon and "however, such loss in precedence for promotion purposes and such loss in years of service for promotion purposes shall not result in any loss in seniority by such 'deferred officer' until his juniors are promoted to the next higher grade";

On page 283, line 7, after the words "list and", to strike out "if recommended shall be placed upon the recommended list without loss of rights other than loss in seniority and loss in years of service for promotion purposes hereinbefore prescribed. If not recommended" and insert "if recommended by such board his name shall be entered on the applicable recommended list with the other officers recommended by such board and with the same precedence among themselves as exists on the applicable promotion list but below the names of officers placed on such recommended list by any earlier board. If an officer fails of selection for any grade but is subsequently recommended and promoted to that grade, his failure in the grade from which promoted shall not in any sense be counted as a failure of selection when he is subsequently considered for further promotion. If a 'deferred officer' is not recommended";

On page 286, line 10, after "(d)", to insert "and (g)";

Under the subhead "Regular Army officers—Promotion to grade of colonel," on page 287, line 2, after the word "prescribed", to insert "except in those cases governed by the proviso to the first sentence of subsection 507 (d) of this title";

On page 288, line 23, after the word "list", to insert "at the foot thereof";

Under the subhead "Regular Army officers—Promotion to grade of brigadier general," on page 290, line 8, after the word "title", to insert "and except in those cases governed by the proviso to the first sentence of subsection 507 (d) of this title";

Under the subhead "Regular Army officers—promotion to grade of major general," on page 293, line 8, after the word "title", to insert "and except in those cases governed by the proviso to the first sentence of subsection 507 (d) of this title";

Under the subhead "General officers—Chiefs and assistant chiefs of services—Promotion to general officer grade with a view to assignment as chief or assistant chief of service," on page 296, after line 4, to strike out:

"SEC. 513. (a) Each of the officers of chiefs of branches, arms, or services, and each of the offices of their respective assistants as provided by law, respectively, shall be filled by the President appointing, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among general officers holding office in the grade prescribed by law for such office, under permanent or temporary appointment (including general officers of the Army of the United States and each of the several components thereof serving on extended active Federal duty), an officer who has demonstrated by actual and extended duty in such arm, branch, or service or on similar duty that he is qualified for such assignment. Normally an officer shall be assigned to any such office for a tour of duty of 4 years, but any such assignment may be terminated at any time, or such tour may be extended, by the President in his discretion. General officers now serving as chiefs of branches, arms, or services and their respective assistants will not be affected by this section. This section shall become effective for each such office on the

date that office is vacated by the present incumbent. This section shall not apply to the office of Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

"(b) If, after consultation with the Secretary of War, the President shall determine that there is no general officer of the Regular Army in the prescribed grade who possesses suitable qualifications, and is available, to fill any of the offices described in subsection (a) of this section, he may, from time to time, for the purpose of filling any such office, direct the Secretary of War to convene a selection board to select and recommend one or more Regular Army officers for promotion to the permanent grade of brigadier general or major general in the Regular Army, as the case may be, with a view to assignment to any such designated office. The Secretary of War shall furnish to such board a list of the names of the officers to be considered by it, which list of names shall include the names of all Regular Army officers in permanent grade next below that for which selection is to be made, who have demonstrated by actual and extended duty in the branch, arm, or service concerned or on similar duty that they are qualified for promotion to that grade and for such assignment, and may include the names of such additional officers, next in order of their seniority. From among the officers named for consideration, the selection board shall select and recommend the prescribed number. From among those selected and recommended by such board, the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one such officer in the grade of major general or brigadier general in the Regular Army, as the case may be. If such officer cannot be appointed because of advice by the Senate that the appointment does not have its consent, the President may select another name from such recommended list or direct the Secretary of War to convene a selection board to select and recommend additional officers in accordance with the procedure heretofore prescribed in this subsection. Officers who are selected and recommended by any selection board for appointment in the grade of major general or brigadier general in the Regular Army, with a view to assignment to any such designated office and who are not so appointed shall, for the purpose of determining their status, be deemed not to have been selected and recommended for that grade, but this shall in no way prejudice their eligibility for selection and recommendation for that grade under the provisions of sections 511 and 512 of this title. Whenever any such officer is to be appointed in the grade of major general or brigadier general with a view to his assignment to any such office, the total authorized number of officers in that grade shall be temporarily increased, if necessary, to authorize such appointment."

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

"SEC. 513. (a) Each of the offices of chiefs of branches, arms, or services, and each of the offices of their assistants as provided by law, respectively, shall be filled by the President appointing, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer, not below the grade of lieutenant colonel, who has demonstrated by actual and extended duty in such arm, branch, or service or on similar duty that he is qualified for such assignment, and who has been recommended for such office by a board of officers as prescribed in subsection (b) of this section. Upon the appointment of a Regular Army officer to any such office, he shall at the same time, if he does not already hold permanent appointment in the Regular Army in the grade called for by such office, be permanently appointed in grade of major general or brigadier general in the Regular

Army, whichever is the rank specified for such office. An officer appointed to any such office shall normally continue in that assignment for a tour of duty of 4 years but such assignment may be terminated at any time, or such tour may be extended by the President in his discretion. The termination of an officer's assignment as chief or assistant chief of a branch, arm, or service shall have no effect upon the permanent general officer grade held by him. Whenever any Regular Army officer is to be appointed as a chief or an assistant chief of a branch, arm, or service and at the same time in the permanent grade of major general or brigadier general in the Regular Army, whichever is the rank specified for such office, the total authorized number of officers in that grade shall be temporarily increased if necessary to authorize such appointment, but such temporary increase in authorized numbers in such grade shall continue only until a vacancy shall occur in such grade. Officers now serving as chiefs of branches, arms, or services, and their respective assistants, will not be affected by this section. This section shall become effective for each such office on the date that office is vacated by the present incumbent. This section shall not apply to the office of Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

"(b) Officers shall be recommended to fill the office of chief of a branch, arm, or service, or the office of an assistant chief of a branch, arm, or service, as follows: The Secretary of War shall appoint a board of five general officers which shall include the then incumbent, if any, of the office to be filled and at least two other officers, if available, of a rank above that of the position for which selections are to be made who have had actual and extended service in the branch concerned. The Secretary of War shall furnish to such board a list of the officers to be considered by it and shall specify the number to be recommended, which number shall not be less than three. The list to be considered shall include all Regular Army officers of the branch concerned in the permanent grade of colonel, all Regular Army officers above the grade of colonel who have demonstrated by actual and extended duty in such arm, branch, or service, or on similar duty, that they are qualified for such assignment, and may in addition thereto and to the extent determined advisable by the Secretary of War, include the names Regular Army officers of the branch concerned in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel in the order that their names appear upon the promotion list concerned, and the names of officers of any component of the Army of the United States serving on extended active duty in grades above lieutenant colonel who have demonstrated by actual and extended duty in the branch, arm, or service concerned, or on similar duty, that they are qualified for such assignment. From among the officers named for consideration the board shall select and recommend the prescribed number. From among those recommended by such board, the President may appoint an officer in the position concerned. If the President declines to appoint any of those so recommended or if those he may nominate cannot be appointed because of advice by the Senate, the Secretary of War shall convene a board to select and recommend additional officers in accordance with the procedure heretofore prescribed. Officers who are recommended and who are not appointed shall be deemed not to have been recommended but this shall in no way prejudice their eligibility for selection and recommendation for the grade of major general or brigadier general under the provisions of sections 511 and 512 of this title";

Under the subhead "Regular Army officers—Elimination from active list—Mandatory retirement or separation," on page 303, line 8, after the word "years", to insert the follow-



ing proviso: "Provided, That officers holding appointments on the date of enactment of this act as chiefs and assistant chiefs of services shall not by reason of the enactment of this section be retired while so serving until age sixty-four years is reached if serving with the rank of major general or until age sixty-two years is reached if serving with the rank of brigadier general";

On page 303, line 19, after the word "is", to insert "hereafter";

On page 306, line 14, after the word "of", to strike out "elimination" and insert "elimination", and in the same line, after the words "from the", to strike out "active" and insert "active";

On page 307, line 23, after the word "that", to strike out "grade" and insert "permanent grade in the Regular Army";

On page 308, line 23, after the word "grade", to insert "in the Regular Army";

On page 312, line 2, after the word "pay", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That in the case of any officer whose computation of active-duty pay is not based upon years of service the phrase 'the number of years of service creditable to him under the law in the computation of his active-duty pay' as used herein shall be construed to mean the number of years of service which would be creditable to him under the law in the computation of his active-duty pay if he were serving in the grade of colonel";

Under the subhead "Regular Army officers—Promotions to be made on July 1, 1948, to fill initial requirements in grades of captain, major, and lieutenant colonel," on page 325, line 25, after the word "of", to strike out "section" and insert "subsection";

On page 333, after line 4, to insert:

"SAVING CLAUSE

"SEC. 523. Nothing contained in this title shall operate to reduce the retired grade or retired pay of any officer heretofore retired."

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I shall take very little time. I simply want to say that I anticipated the result of the vote. I want the RECORD to show, however, that I have undertaken to do what I thought was my duty.

I hold in my hand a bill of over 300 pages. Not a single member of the Armed Services Committee has said on the floor that he has ever read the bill. The chairman of the committee admits that he has not read it all. He probably read the part that he liked and then quit. I want the RECORD to show that I am protesting against the passage of this bill under these circumstances. It is nearly 11 o'clock. I know the leadership is anxious to conclude and to adjourn at the end of the day. I am not undertaking to obstruct, but I want the country to know that the Senate is passing bills hurriedly, under pressure of the leadership on both sides of the aisle, without the consideration and deliberation which the Senate of the United States should devote to matters of great public concern.

I have a high regard for the Army and the Navy. I have made no disparaging reference to them. I know that such a situation as this occurs after every war. The Army and the Navy begin to press upon the Congress for some new kind of promotion plan. They cannot promote

the men in the lower ranks unless they eliminate, I will say to the Senator from Florida, a number in the higher ranks.

The bill provides for 14 full star admirals and generals. I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] how many lieutenant generals there will be, under this bill.

Mr. GURNEY. May I ask the Senator from Connecticut to answer that question? I believe there are about 28, if I remember correctly.

Mr. CONNALLY. Lieutenant generals?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes.

Mr. BALDWIN. I might say to the distinguished Senator that there is one point that he should carefully consider. He has made reference to four-star generals and admirals. None of those men hold permanent rank. The highest permanent rank in the Army will be major general.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is not my question. I want to know how many lieutenant generals will there be.

Mr. BALDWIN. The only way the Senator knows is by reading the bill which the Senate has passed. I would ask the Senator to turn to page 258, line 6, which limits the number in the Army to 27 lieutenant generals or higher, and in the Air Corps to 17.

Mr. CONNALLY. That makes 44 lieutenant generals in time of peace. How many lieutenant generals did we have following the War Between the States? They can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Mr. BALDWIN. This provision includes lieutenant generals or higher. There are five of higher rank.

Mr. CONNALLY. That makes 39 lieutenant generals and 5 four-star generals?

Mr. BALDWIN. There will be five four-star generals in the Army and four four-star generals in the Air Corps. There are 34 less 9.

Mr. CONNALLY. What about the Air Corps?

Mr. BALDWIN. That is included.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Army has five four-star generals and the Air Corps has three, according to my arithmetic.

Mr. BALDWIN. The Army has five, the Air Corps has four. That makes nine.

Mr. CONNALLY. How many four-star admirals does the Navy have?

Mr. BALDWIN. Five. That figure includes one four-star general in the Marine Corps.

Mr. CONNALLY. I hope the audience and the Senate will not take this matter lightly. I am trying to get information. As I recall it, under this bill there will be 14 four-star admirals or generals. Is that correct?

Mr. BALDWIN. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. There will be 30 lieutenant generals?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator is including the admirals in the computation of generals. In the Air Corps and the Army there are 9.

Mr. CONNALLY. I do not like to argue with the chairman of the com-

mittee, but he brought me this paper a while ago, which shows that there will be five four-star generals in the Army, five four-star admirals in the Navy. That is 10. There is one in the Marine Corps, making 11. In the Air Corps there are 4. That adds up to 15. One's dropped, which leaves 14.

Mr. BALDWIN. That has been our position all along.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is not the position which the Senator took awhile ago. He said there were 9.

Mr. BALDWIN. There are 9 in the Army or in the Air Corps. The Navy is not in the Army or Air Corps.

Mr. CONNALLY. But it is in this bill, and that is what I am asking about.

There will be 14 four-star admirals or generals. How many four-star generals did we have during the war?

Mr. BALDWIN. My recollection is that we had over 20.

Mr. CONNALLY. Full generals?

Mr. BALDWIN. Full four-star generals.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is news to me.

Mr. President, I simply want the RECORD to show that I think the Senate is not living up to its high duty in considering this bill at this late hour. It is one which no one has read, and the committee report is not at all satisfactory. If the committee had made a full report, no one could read the bill and the report tonight. I want the RECORD to show where I stand on the question. I had no hope that the bill would be defeated. The high command has passed out the word. The four-star generals on both sides of the aisle have issued the orders, and we enlisted men have got to vote according to orders, or will have to be disciplined—put into the brig or into the guardhouse. I am prepared to go. I shall have to go from the time the Congress adjourns until next January with my soul oppressed with the dereliction of the Senate and the indifference of the Senate to information. It is getting to be allergic to facts and information.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? [Putting the question.]

Mr. HOLLAND. I ask for a division.

On a division, the bill (H. R. 3830) was passed.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BALL submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5 and 31.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, and 40, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:



In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

"Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For the compensation of fifteen additional privates, Capitol Police Force, at the basic rate of \$2,000 each per annum, from October 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, \$24,000." And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$5,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "preliminary examinations and surveys (in an amount not exceeding \$100,000) and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$275,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

#### "BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

"Management, protection, and disposal of public lands: For an additional amount, for 'Management, protection, and disposal of public lands', \$300,000, and the limitation on the amount for carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), is hereby increased from \$398,000 to \$698,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed insert:

#### "BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$100,000, and the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$2,202,700 to \$2,327,700."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$6,050,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$76,836,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9, 11, 12, 13, 21, 27, and 39.

JOSEPH H. BALL,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,  
HOMER FERGUSON,  
GUY CORDON,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
GORDON CANFIELD,  
KARL STEFAN,  
FRANCIS CASE,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
GEORGE H. MAHON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4347, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
July 26, 1947.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 12, 21, and 39 to the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lines 5 and 6 of said amendment strike out "\$5,000,000 of which amount not to exceed \$200,000" and insert "\$2,500,000 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 to the bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

Insert the matter proposed by said amendment amended to read as follows:

#### "BUREAU OF MINES

"Coal mine inspections and investigations: For an additional amount for 'Coal mine inspections and investigations,' including, in addition to the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, printing and binding, and the purchase of 25 passenger motor vehicles, \$250,000, and the limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is increased to \$150,000. This appropriation is contingent upon the enactment into law of Senate Joint Resolution 130 or House Joint Resolution 244."

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to amendments of the Senate Nos. 13 and 27.

The motion was agreed to.

#### PRINTING OF HEARINGS BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 107, which was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Ways and Means be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 1,000 additional copies of the digest of testimony, index to hearings, and each part of the hearings held before the said committee during the current session relative to tax revision, 1947-48.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT OF ORGANIC ACT OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 434. House bill 3309, to amend the Organic Act of Puerto Rico.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, May I ask the Senator from Ohio, when the civil functions conference report will be submitted?

Mr. TAFT. As soon as we finish with this matter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

There being no objection the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3309) to amend the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY submitted the following report:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4002) making appropriations for the civil functions administered by the War Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 10, and 11, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,190,387"; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$246,072,825"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 12.

CHAS GURNEY,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,  
HOMER FERGUSON,  
CHAPMAN REVERCOMB,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
JOHN H. OVERTON,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

ALBERT J. ENGEL,  
FRANCIS CASE,  
HARVE TIBBOTT,  
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
GEORGE H. MAHON,  
W. F. NORRELL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a total for the items in the bill. This statement shows that the bill as it comes from the conference carries a total of \$502,123,912.

The appropriations for actual flood control, general, for construction total \$246,072,825. We add to that the appropriation items for the lower Mississippi and the Sacramento, and for maintenance and operation of water mains, and then we add the appropriations for rivers and harbors works, and a few other small items, to make up the total. So I ask unanimous consent that this statement may be printed in full in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Total for items in the bill*

Quartermaster Corps:  
Cemeterial expenses..... \$4,190,387  
Cemeterial expenses, no year.. 60,000,000  
Signal Corps:  
Alaska Communication System..... 1,804,000  
Corps of Engineers:  
Rivers and harbors:  
Maintenance and improvement..... 116,718,700  
Alteration of bridges over navigable waters..... 500,000  
Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee, Ala..... \$750,000  
Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, Ga. and Fla..... 2,500,000

<sup>1</sup> This figure of \$116,718,700 for rivers and harbors as just accepted by the House omits the projects in disagreement:

*Rivers and harbors*

CONSTRUCTION

| Project                                                                                                               | Amount in House bill | Amount in Senate bill | Amount agreed to in conference | Project                                                                                                                   | Amount in House bill | Amount in Senate bill | Amount agreed to in conference |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alabama: Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers.....                                                            |                      | \$750,000             | (1)                            | Maryland:<br>Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Md.....                                                                       |                      | \$400,000             | \$400,000                      |
| California:<br>San Diego Harbor.....                                                                                  | \$50,000             | 50,000                | \$50,000                       | Crisfield Harbor, Md.....                                                                                                 | \$45,000             | 45,000                | 45,000                         |
| San Diego River and Mission Bay.....                                                                                  |                      | 1,000,000             | 1,000,000                      | Michigan:<br>Keweenaw Waterway, Mich.....                                                                                 |                      | 145,000               | 145,000                        |
| Connecticut:<br>Bridgeport Harbor.....                                                                                | 400,000              | 855,000               | 855,000                        | St. Marys River, Mich.....                                                                                                | 600,000              | 600,000               | 600,000                        |
| New Haven Harbor.....                                                                                                 | 200,000              | 1,200,000             | 1,200,000                      | Minnesota:<br>Harbor at Lake City.....                                                                                    |                      | 95,200                | 95,200                         |
| Delaware: Delaware River, Philadelphia to the sea, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.....                        |                      | 500,000               | 500,000                        | Harbor at Red Wing.....                                                                                                   |                      | 13,800                | 13,800                         |
| Florida:<br>Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, Ga. and Fla.....                                           |                      | 2,500,000             | (1)                            | Mississippi River at Winona.....                                                                                          |                      | 20,400                | 20,400                         |
| Caloosahatchee River and Lake Okeechobee drainage areas, Florida.....                                                 | 12,700               | 12,700                | 12,700                         | Mississippi River at Wabasha.....                                                                                         |                      | 27,300                | 27,300                         |
| Hollywood Harbor (Port Everglades), Fla.....                                                                          |                      | 410,000               | 410,000                        | Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis. (See same project listed under Wisconsin.).....                 |                      | 250,000               | 250,000                        |
| St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to Lake Harney.....                                                               | 200,000              | 300,000               | 300,000                        | Two Harbors (Agate Bay).....                                                                                              |                      | 250,000               | 250,000                        |
| St. Lucie Inlet, Fla.....                                                                                             | 53,000               | 53,000                | 53,000                         | Missouri:<br>Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis. (See same project listed under Wisconsin.).....    |                      |                       |                                |
| Lake Worth Inlet, Fla.....                                                                                            | 106,300              | 106,300               | 106,300                        | Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers.....                                                                   | 3,000,000            | 5,000,000             | 4,500,000                      |
| Tampa Harbor, Fla.....                                                                                                | 200,000              | 200,000               | 200,000                        | Missouri River mouth to Kansas City.....                                                                                  | 1,500,000            | 2,500,000             | 2,250,000                      |
| Georgia:<br>Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, Ga. and Fla. (See same project listed under Florida.)..... |                      |                       |                                | Missouri River, Kansas City to Sioux City. (See same project listed under Iowa.).....                                     |                      | 100,000               | 200,000                        |
| Savannah Harbor, Ga.....                                                                                              | 100,000              | 300,000               | 300,000                        | Montana: Missouri River at Fort Peck.....                                                                                 |                      | 100,000               | 200,000                        |
| Illinois:<br>Illinois waterway.....                                                                                   |                      | 180,000               | 180,000                        | Nebraska: Missouri River, Kansas City to Sioux City. (See same project listed under Iowa.).....                           |                      |                       |                                |
| Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis. (See same project listed under Wisconsin.).....             |                      |                       |                                | New Jersey: Delaware River, Pa., N. J., and Del., Philadelphia to the sea. (See same project listed under Delaware.)..... |                      |                       |                                |
| Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers. (See same project listed under Missouri.).....                    |                      |                       |                                | New York:<br>Cape Vincent Harbor, N. Y.....                                                                               | 19,200               | 19,200                | 19,200                         |
| Ohio River open channel. (See same project listed under Ohio.).....                                                   |                      |                       |                                | Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.....                                                                        | 1,000,000            | 1,000,000             | 1,000,000                      |
| Peoria Harbor.....                                                                                                    | 44,000               | 44,000                | 44,000                         | New York Harbor.....                                                                                                      | 400,000              | 400,000               | 400,000                        |
| Indiana: Ohio River open channel. (See same project listed under Ohio.).....                                          |                      |                       |                                | Oswego Harbor.....                                                                                                        | 236,000              | 236,000               | 236,000                        |
| Iowa:<br>Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis. (See same project listed under Wisconsin.).....    |                      |                       |                                | North Carolina: Cape Fear River, N. C., at and below Wilmington.....                                                      | 100,000              | 300,000               | 300,000                        |
| Mississippi River, Kansas City to Sioux City.....                                                                     | 2,500,000            | 5,000,000             | 4,500,000                      | Ohio: Ohio River open channel.....                                                                                        |                      | 200,000               | 200,000                        |
| Kansas: Missouri River, Kansas City to Sioux City. (See same project listed under Iowa.).....                         |                      |                       |                                | Oregon:<br>Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash., McNary Dam.....                                                               | 3,000,000            | 6,500,000             | 4,500,000                      |
| Kentucky: Ohio River open channel. (See same project listed under Ohio.).....                                         |                      |                       |                                | Columbia River between Vancouver and The Dalles.....                                                                      |                      | 201,000               | 201,000                        |
| Louisiana:<br>Calcasieu River and Pass, La.....                                                                       |                      | 550,000               | 550,000                        | Snake River. (See same project listed under Washington.).....                                                             |                      |                       |                                |
| Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachicola Bay, Fla., and the Mexican border (New Orleans district).....         | 200,000              | 1,800,000             | 1,800,000                      | Umpqua River.....                                                                                                         |                      | 127,500               | 127,500                        |
| Empire, La., to the Gulf of Mexico, waterway from.....                                                                |                      | 250,000               | 250,000                        | Yaquina Bay and Harbor.....                                                                                               |                      | 495,000               | 495,000                        |

<sup>1</sup> Disagreement; omitted as House agreed to conference report.

Corps of Engineers—Continued  
Flood control:

General.....\$246,072,825  
Mississippi River and tributaries..... 50,000,000  
Emergency fund..... 500,000  
Sacramento River, Calif..... 1,750,000  
Maintenance and operation, Federal water mains..... 12,000

Total, Corps of Engineers..... 415,553,525

Panama Canal:

Maintenance and operation..... 13,374,000  
Sanitation..... 3,552,000  
Civil government..... 2,900,000  
Additional facilities..... 750,000

Total, Panama Canal..... 20,576,000

Total, regular annual appropriations, War Department civil functions..... 502,123,912

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I have requested permission to have that table printed in the RECORD, because we do not have a printed copy of the conference agreement.

Accordingly, I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a list of projects as passed by the conference, together with summaries, both for flood control and rivers and harbors works.

There being no objection the lists and summaries were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:



## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948

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JULY 26, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. TABER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4347]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5 and 31,

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, and 40 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert the following:

*Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For the compensation of fifteen additional privates, Capitol Police Force, at the basic rate of \$2,000 each per annum, from October 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, \$24,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert the following: \$2,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert the following: \$5,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: *preliminary examinations and surveys (in an amount not exceeding \$100,000) and*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert the following: \$275,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

*Bureau of Land Management*

*Management, protection, and disposal of public lands: For an additional amount, for "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands", \$300,000, and the limitation on the amount for carrying out the provisions of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), is hereby increased from \$398,000 to \$698,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.



## Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed insert:

*BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS*

*Salaries and expenses. For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000, and the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$2,202,700 to \$2,327,700.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$6,050,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$76,836,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9, 11, 12, 13, 21, 27, and 39.

JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
KARL STEFAN,  
FRANCIS CASE,  
GORDON CANFIELD,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
GEORGE MAHON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOSEPH H. BALL,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,  
HOMER FERGUSON,  
GUY CORDON,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,  
CARL HAYDEN,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4347) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments namely:

Amendments Nos. 1-4 relate to the Senate.

Amendment No. 5 strikes out a proposed appropriation of \$35,000 for a revised edition of the Annotated Constitution.

Amendment No. 6 appropriates \$50,000 for the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 adjust limitations on Civil Service Commission appropriations.

Amendment No. 9 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$750,000 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 11, 12, and 13 are reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 14 limits administrative expenses to \$4,650,000 instead of \$4,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15 increases the amount for vessel operation from \$90,000,000 as proposed by the House to \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16 strikes out language proposed by the House authorizing chartering of tankers.

Amendment No. 17 makes a formal change in language.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$12,000 for the Office of Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19 appropriates \$5,000 for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20 makes \$100,000 available for preliminary examinations and surveys.

Amendment No. 21 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22 appropriates \$275,000 for the Weather Bureau instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23 appropriates \$300,000 for the Bureau of Land Management as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24 appropriates \$88,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25 makes a formal change in language.

Amendment No. 26 includes the Dickinson Dam among projects in Missouri River Basin under Bureau of Reclamation.



Amendment No. 27 appropriates \$250,000 for the Bureau of Mines instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 28 to 34 make additional appropriations for the Department of Labor in the amount of \$210,500 instead of \$339,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed for the Bureau of Labor Statistics \$25,000 is for newspaper clipping service.

Amendment No. 35 authorizes the Navy to procure temporary services.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 37 appropriate \$6,050,000 for the Coast Guard instead of \$4,050,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38 appropriates \$350,000 for the Remount Service, War Department, instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40 corrects a section number.

#### AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House have authorized the following motions to be made with respect to amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 9. That the House insist on its disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 11, 12, 21, and 39. That the House recede and concur.

Amendment No. 13. That the House recede and concur with an amendment reducing the amount to \$2,500,000.

JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
GORDON CANFIELD,  
FRANCIS CASE,  
KARL STEFAN,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
GEORGE MAHON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*













[PUBLIC LAW 299—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 414—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 4347]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For the compensation of fifteen additional privates, Capitol Police Force, at the basic rate of \$2,000 each per annum, from October 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, \$24,000.

Contingent expenses, Senate: To enable the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, or its authorized representative, to make final settlement of all authorized accounts outstanding against the Senate Restaurants at the close of business July 31, 1947, including payments for terminal and accrued leave and compensatory absence with pay authorized by the committee on the basis of services rendered prior to August 1, 1947, \$19,000, together with the balance (exclusive of such amounts as required to cover outstanding checks) in the special deposit account on August 1, 1947, maintained in the Treasury of the United States for the United States Senate Restaurants, which balance shall be paid by the Architect of the Capitol to the committee or its authorized representative on August 1, 1947.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Sergeant at Arms, \$700, and the basic salary of the assistant cashier hereafter shall be at the annual rate of \$4,500 per annum.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and select committees: For an additional amount for expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

CAPITOL POLICE

General expenses: For an additional amount, \$2,400, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (Public Law 456), and H. R. 3394, \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Civil Service Commission, including \$100,000 additional for printing and binding and \$150,000 additional for penalty mail, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That such sums as the Bureau of the Budget may approve may be transferred from this appropriation to other agencies of the Government for investigating Federal employees: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198 and 203) or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of his appointment for part-time service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board in the Civil Service Commission.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE  
GOVERNMENT

Salaries and expenses, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 7, 1947 (Public Law 162), \$750,000.

## FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Costs of maintenance, upkeep, and repair paid by Government corporations pursuant to section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be credited to the appropriations of the Public Buildings Administration bearing such costs.

## BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Maintenance and operation of schools: For carrying out the Act entitled "An Act to extend the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollments" (H. R. 3682), \$2,500,000, of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon the enactment into law of said H. R. 3682.

## UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The operating receipts made available to the United States Maritime Commission by the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (60 Stat. 614), as amended by the Act of February 26, 1947 (Public Law 6), and the Act of June 28, 1947 (Public Law 127), shall be



available for the purpose of carrying out the operating functions transferred to the Maritime Commission by section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), until March 1, 1948, for the following purposes and in the following amounts:

Salaries and general administrative expenses, \$4,650,000: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available from March 1, 1948, to June 30, 1948, for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with liquidation of such operating functions;

Vessel and voyage operations, \$100,000,000;

Maintenance and repairs, \$14,000,000;

Charter hire, \$846,000;

Insurance, \$1,164,000;

Cost of placing vessels into reserve fleet, \$5,500,000;

Delivery expenses on vessels withdrawn from reserve fleet for sale, \$1,099,000;

Miscellaneous expenses, \$600,000;

Unliquidated obligations as at June 30, 1947, \$44,600,000;

Reserve for contingencies, including claims arising from operations during the period, January 1, 1947, to February 29, 1948, \$30,000,000;

In all, \$192,059,000, and all receipts to such fund, during the fiscal year 1948, in excess of such amount shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to withdraw from the accounts of the United States Maritime Commission fifteen days after the date of enactment hereof the unexpended balance of the War Shipping Administration funds received by the United States Maritime Commission pursuant to section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), and to carry such unexpended balance to the surplus fund to be covered into the Treasury, and there is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury such amount as may be necessary (not to exceed \$200,000,000) to liquidate such obligations as may be found by the General Accounting Office as having been properly incurred against such funds prior to January 1, 1947: *Provided*, That the appropriation herein for liquidation of obligations shall be available only until March 31, 1948: *Provided further*, That moneys received by agent operators of the Maritime Commission on account of operations prior to September 1, 1946, under the War Shipping Administration revolving fund may be applied against necessary expenses of such agent operators in connection with liquidation of obligations incurred under such fund prior to January 1, 1947: *Provided further*, That hereafter all moneys accruing to the Maritime Commission from operations under the War Shipping Administration revolving fund prior to September 1, 1946 (including moneys received from agent operators after deduction of necessary expenses of such agent operators), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

##### REGULATORY AGENCIES

Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount for the "Office of the Recorder of Deeds", \$12,000, to be available for salaries and expenses of the Auto Lien Division.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

## BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Insect investigations: For an additional amount for "Insect investigations", including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, \$5,000: *Provided*, That this additional amount shall be used for the maintenance and operation of a research laboratory at Quincy, Florida, for the study of insects and fungi affecting cigar-wrapper tobacco.

## FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control: For an additional amount for "Flood control", \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be available for preliminary examinations and surveys (in an amount not exceeding \$100,000) and works of improvement in the watershed of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls: For an additional amount for "Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls", \$300,000, and the total amount appropriated under this head shall be available for carrying out the purposes specified under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, and for necessary expenses of carrying out the purposes of H. R. 1602, Eightieth Congress, if said bill is enacted into law: *Provided*, That the amounts specified in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for transfer from the appropriation under this head to the appropriations of the Department of Commerce for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce", and "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce", are hereby increased by \$295,000 and \$5,000, respectively: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 1602, Eightieth Congress, during the first session of that Congress.

## WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$275,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands: For an additional amount, for "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands", \$300,000, and the limitation on the amount for carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), is hereby increased from \$398,000 to \$698,000.



## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For an additional amount for the construction and equipment of a new school building in the town of Moclips, Grays Harbor County, Washington, as authorized by Public Law 138 (Eightieth Congress), approved June 30, 1947, \$88,000.

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Yuma project, Arizona-California: For an additional amount for "Yuma project, Arizona-California" (operation and maintenance), from the reclamation fund, special fund, \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

## MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Missouri River Basin (reimbursable except as provided in the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), Seventy-eighth Congress, and the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress): For an additional amount for "Missouri River Basin", \$6,400,000, to remain available until expended, and to include the following projects:

## Yellowstone Basin:

Boysen Dam, \$700,000;

Moorehead Dam, \$900,000;

## Minor western tributaries:

Bixby Dam, \$500,000;

Cannonball Dam, \$400,000;

Heart River project, Heart Butte and Dickinson Dams, \$400,000;

Keyhole Dam, \$200,000;

Shadehill Dam, \$300,000;

## Republican Basin:

Bonny Dam, \$800,000;

Culbertson Dam, \$300,000;

Enders Dam, \$700,000;

Platte Basin: Narrows Dam, \$300,000;

Kansas Basin: Cedar Bluff Dam, \$900,000.

## BUREAU OF MINES

Coal mine inspections and investigations: For an additional amount for "Coal mine inspections and investigations", including, in addition to the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, printing and binding, and the purchase of twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, \$250,000, and the limitation upon the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is increased to \$150,000. This appropriation is contingent upon the enactment into law of Senate Joint Resolution 130 or House Joint Resolution 244.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes", Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$7,500,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$100,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", \$5,000.

Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs", \$5,500.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000, and the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$2,202,700 to \$2,327,700.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to procure temporary services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600).

The following amounts are hereby transferred from the unexpended balances of the United States Maritime Commission working fund (Navy Department) to the Navy Department for the expenses of the care and handling of vessels in the custody of the Navy Department which have been declared surplus by the Navy Department to the Maritime Commission as disposal agency, and such amounts shall be considered as reimbursements to the Navy Department for such expenses to be credited to existing appropriations as follows:

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1947, \$6,613,353;

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1948, \$4,000,000.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1947, as follows:

## FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

"Star route and air mail service, Alaska", \$236,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Domestic Air Mail Service, 1947";

"Foreign mail transportation", \$1,336,000.

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1948, as follows:

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

"For printing and binding for the Post Office Department and postal service", \$350,000;

## OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

"Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General", \$123,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only



for temporary personal services in the District of Columbia in connection with rate hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission;

# FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

"Adjusted losses and contingencies", \$55,000;

## OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

"Carfare and bicycle allowance", \$325,000;

"Special-delivery compensation and fees", \$750,000;

"Rural Delivery Service", \$2,000,000;

The appropriations heretofore or herein made for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices", "City-delivery carriers", "Carfare and bicycle allowance", and "Special-delivery compensation and fees" shall be apportioned on a quarterly basis (pursuant to section 3679, R. S., as amended, 31 U. S. C. 665) for the service of the entire fiscal year: *Provided*, That if determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary because of increase in the volume of mail above that estimated as a basis for determining the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, the apportionment for any quarter of any such appropriation may be increased by not to exceed 6 per centum thereof, by transfer from the apportionment of such appropriation for any other quarter: *Provided further*, That there may be transferred from any of the foregoing appropriations (but no such appropriation shall be reduced by more than 5 per centum by such transfers) to any other such appropriation such amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of the Budget shall immediately report any such transfers with reasons therefor to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate;

## OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

"Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska", \$298,000;

"Powerboat Service", \$300,000;

"Railway Mail Service", \$100,000: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available only for temporary personal services in substitution of personal services utilized in connection with rate hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission;

"Foreign mail transportation", \$10,000,000;

"Balances due foreign countries", \$5,000,000;

"Foreign air-mail transportation", \$35,000,000;

"Domestic Air Mail Service", \$10,000,000;

The appropriations heretofore or herein made for "Star-route service", "Powerboat Service", "Railroad transportation and mail messenger service", "Railway Mail Service", and "Railway postal clerks, travel allowance", shall be apportioned on a quarterly basis (pursuant to section 3679, R. S., as amended, 31 U. S. C. 665) for the service of the entire fiscal year: *Provided*, That if determined by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary because of increase in the volume of mail above that estimated as a basis for determining the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, the apportionment for any quarter of any such appropriation may be increased by not to exceed 4 per centum thereof, by transfer from the apportionment of such appropriation for any other quarter: *Provided further*, That there may be

transferred from any of the foregoing appropriations (but no such appropriation shall be reduced by more than 5 per centum by such transfers) to any other such appropriation such amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of the Budget shall immediately report any such transfers with reasons therefor to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate;

#### OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

"Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper", \$2,000,000;

"Indemnities, domestic mail", \$1,221,000;

"Unpaid money orders more than one year old", \$400,000;

#### OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

"Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia", \$3,500,000;

"Rent, light, power, fuel, and water", \$650,000;

"Vehicle service", \$2,000,000;

"Transportation of equipment and supplies", \$100,000;

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

"Operating supplies, public buildings", \$100,000.

Nothing herein shall be so construed as to limit the authority of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to waive or modify apportionments as provided in section 3679, Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

#### COAST GUARD

Salaries and expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Salaries and expenses, Coast Guard", \$6,050,000; and the limitations thereunder (Public Law 147, approved July 1, 1947) are hereby increased as follows: For "Pay and allowances" from "\$72,000,000" to "\$76,836,000", and for recreation, amusement, and so forth, from "\$50,000" to "\$54,000": *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of the appropriation for "General expenses, Coast Guard, 1948", shall be available for defraying, on a contract basis or otherwise, the expenses of a study of the administrative, management, and fiscal policies and affairs of the Coast Guard, such study to be made by such persons or organizations, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury and the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The appropriation "Acquisition of vessels and shore facilities, Coast Guard", is hereby reduced by \$9,309,270, such sum to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

### WAR DEPARTMENT

#### REMOUNT SERVICE, QUARTERMASTER CORPS

For the operation and maintenance of the Army Remount Service, including the subsistence and care of riding and draft animals and



for other purposes as specified in the Military Appropriation Act, 1948, under the heading Quartermaster Corps, Quartermaster Service, Army, following the caption "Horses, draft and pack animals"; \$350,000: *Provided*, That in the event of the transfer of the Army Remount Service or its functions to the Department of Agriculture, the unobligated balance of the sum hereby appropriated shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture to be expended for the purposes authorized by the Act providing for such transfer.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 3. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1947, and the date of enactment of any regular annual appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948, the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948", the "Government Corporations Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948", or the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948", in anticipation of the appropriations or authority contained in any such Act are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the provisions of such Act when enacted into law.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be transferred from any appropriations for the War Department for the Military Establishment, and from any appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, to the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense such amounts as may be determined by the President to be necessary until such time as the Congress shall have made appropriations therefor, and the amounts so transferred shall be available, without regard to the purposes of the appropriation from which such transfers shall be

made, for expenses of the agencies to which such funds are transferred, including personal services at the seat of government; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; and health-service programs as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658): *Provided*, That the War and Navy Departments may transfer such equipment (including motor vehicles) and furniture as may be necessary to the National Security Council, the National Resources Board, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense: *Provided further*, That the foregoing authority is contingent upon the establishment by law of said agencies to which transfers may be made hereunder: *Provided further*, That transfers authorized hereunder shall not exceed \$2,000,000 in the aggregate.

SEC. 5. This Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948".

Approved July 31, 1947.











